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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VICEROY WILL TRY AGAIN

Air Raid Over North France

Anti-Aircraft Fire Heard On Belgian Frontier

Wilhelmstrasse Perturbed By American "Neutrality"

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.

THERE was an air raid over North France about 11.00 A. M. in the neighbourhood of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing.

Anti-aircraft fire was distinctly heard at Tournai on the Belgian frontier. Several planes were seen over Lille district.—Reuter.

NAZIS PERTURBED BY U. S. 'NEUTRALITY'

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.

Britain and France have obtained advantages of invaluable significance, says Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraph" commenting on the latest developments.

Following the Anglo-Franco-Turk pact and the repeal of the Arms Embargo A NEW TENDENCY IS PERCEPTIBLE IN THE BALKANS, WHERE DEVELOPMENTS ARE NO LONEGR ENTIRELY DEPENDENT ON GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The lifting of the Arms Embargo does not seem to be an isolated fact as the United States is interesting herself more than Germany desired in European events.

The belief is increasing at Wilhelmstrasse that American neutrality is not a positive neutrality. This is greatly dissatisfying the Germans.—Reuter.

HITLER BOWS TO STALIN

But Won't Yield To Western Powers

PARIS, November 5.

Germany is reported to be feverishly negotiating in Moscow while Russia goes ahead in Scandinavia.

It is stated in Berlin that Herr Hitler will accept every condition demanded by M. Stalin rather than yield to the Western Powers.—Reuter.

U. S. "PRACTICALLY IN WAR"

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 4.

America is now regarded in Germany as "practically in the war" according to the Berlin correspondent of "Tidningen."

He says, the Nazis therefore do not mean to wait for the arrival of American 'planes ordered by the Allies before striking. All preparations are being made to prove to Britain who are "masters of the air" and the German public is being gladdened by the prospect held out of the British fleet being the sufferer.

Well-informed circles declare that Mr. Churchill is enjoying his "last quiet week-end."

The public are assured that the air operations against Poland were insignificant compared with what are being prepared for Britain.

The correspondent adds, however, that it would be an exaggeration to suggest that continuance of war arouses enthusiasm in the German army or air force.—Reuter.

GERMAN CARGO SHIP TORPEDOED

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4

A report by the newspaper "Lavenir Colonial" of Leopoldville (Belgian Congo) which is reproduced in the "Soir" states that the German cargo ship "Togo" (5,041 tons), was torpedoed by a French submarine near Lobitom.

The "Togo" recently left Bombay without disclosing her destination.—Reuter.

ARTILLERY ACTION EAST OF BLIES

PARIS, Nov. 5.

A communique states: "Night generally quiet. There was artillery action on both sides of the region east of Blies".—Reuter.

CHINA ABLE TO MEET OBLIGATIONS

CHUNGKING, Nov. 5.

Government Banks in China are to start payment of principal and interest on Chinese loans. Payments on account of interest will involve quarter million pounds. Chinese authorities are satisfied that in spite of the war with Japan they are able to meet obligations.—Reuter

Japanese Sponsored Government For Hupeh

HANKOW, Nov. 5.

A Japanese sponsored Government for Hupeh Province headed by Hopeiyung was inaugurated at Weechang near Hankow to-day.—Reuter.

NAZIS GIVE ONLY "NAKED TRUTH!"

Goebbel's Broadcast To Hitler Youth

Dr. Goebbel's broadcast to Hitler Youth gathered in cinemas throughout Germany, inaugurating a scheme whereby the youth will meet in cinemas every Sunday for "political education and enlightenment."

He declared: "Because we know why we fight, we are immune from all enemy influences. The stupid leaflets, which the British aircraft dropped in our villages and towns, are unable to do us any harm and there is no necessity for us to counter lies with lies. We give nothing but naked truth."—Reuter.

BERLIN, Nov. 4

Carrying 658 persons of German origin, the steamer "Von Steuben" left Riga with the first batch from Latvia.—Reuter.

Why Delhi Talks Failed

Congress Wanted Clarification Of War Aims First

No Breakdown On Communal Issue

Text Of Correspondence Between Viceroy & Leaders Released

"ALL I will say now is that I am not prepared to accept this failure."

"I propose in due course to try again, in consultation with the leaders of these great parties and the princes, to see if even now there may still be the possibility of securing unity."

This is the key-note of the statement of H. E. The Viceroy on the replies he has received from the Presidents of the Congress and Muslim League on the proposals made by him for some expansion of his (Governor-General's) Executive Council for the period of the war.

THE CORRESPONDENCE RELEASED

The correspondence on these proposals between the Viceroy, Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. M. A. Jinnah has also been released.

VICEROY'S PROPOSAL

The Viceroy's proposal referred only to the association of Indian leaders in the Central Government during the war, provided the Congress and the League came to some agreement in the Provincial field.

CONGRESS STAND

The Congress President made it clear that the Congress wanted the clarification of Britain's war aims without which it was impossible for the Congress to consider any subsidiary proposal. The Congress also objected to the communal question being dragged in while Congress had declared "it contemplates no constitution which does not carry with it the protection of minorities to their satisfaction."

JINNAH'S REPLY

Mr. Jinnah in his reply to the Viceroy states that the stand taken by the Congress on the issue of war aims precluded any discussion on the questions raised by the Viceroy.

CONGRESS WON'T CLIMB DOWN

Letter from Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, Indian National Congress, to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Birla House, New Delhi, 3rd November 1939:—

I thank you for your letter of November 2nd, embodying in concrete form the proposition which you had placed before us when we saw you on November 1st. My colleagues and I have given our earnest consideration to it. We have had also the advantage of full talks with Mr. M. A. Jinnah. But we find ourselves unable to vary the answer we gave you during the interview.

At the outset, I would like to say that both Gandhiji and I missed at the interview any reference to the main and moral issue raised by the Congress about clarification of war aims without which it was impossible for the Congress to consider any subsidiary proposal.

The present crisis has arisen owing to the outbreak of the war in Europe and the action of the

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 5.)

Viceroy To Try Again?

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

"The discussions which have been taking place between the representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League have not ended in agreement", says H. E. the Viceroy in a statement issued tonight together with correspondence between him, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The statement proceeds: "No one can regret more than I do that this should be the case, and I think it is only proper, as the issues involved are so important, to recall the history of the last few weeks".

"War was declared on the 3rd September. In a broadcast that night I appealed to all parties and all sections in India to co-operate in its prosecution. On the following day I saw Mr. Gandhi in Simla, and I discussed the whole position freely with him. I similarly took immediate steps to see Mr. Jinnah as representing the Muslim League. Nor did I fail to see the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

"Thereafter, the general ques-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1.)

JINNAH EXPLAINS BREAKDOWN

Letter from Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., President, All-India Muslim League, to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 4th November 1939:—

With reference to the joint interview which Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, and myself had with you on the 1st of November and in reply to your letter, dated the 2nd of November, I beg to inform you that I understood that the Congress leaders and myself were to consider the proposals of Your Excellency, namely—to quote from Your Excellency's letter—"The proposition which I invited you and the other gentlemen present to consider, as leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League, was that, given the great importance of ensuring harmonious working at the Centre, you should enter upon discussions between yourselves in the provincial field consequent on which you could let me have proposals which would result in representatives of your two organizations immediately participating in the Central Government as members of my Executive Council. I brought out, too, that in my judgment it ought not to be necessary absolutely to resolve every detail of such differences as may exist in the Provinces. What was required, as was remarked in the course of the discussion, was a degree of agreement in respect of the Provinces such as to make it possible for my visitors, and the organizations which they represented, to put forward a scheme which could be considered for the Centre", without prejudice to the resolution of the Muslim League of the 22nd of October stating that the declaration of Your Excellency on behalf of His Majesty's Government was not satisfactory and required further clarification and assurances and also without prejudice to the demand of the Congress for a declaration as adumbrated in the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee on the 10th of October 1939.

In consequence, I met the leaders of the Congress and I was informed by them finally that they had come to the conclusion that they could not discuss any questions with regard to matters referred to in your letter of the 2nd instant relating to the provincial field or "at the centre" while the British Government had not complied with their demand as embodied in the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee; hence these two questions were not further discussed.—A. P.

NEXT MOVE DEPENDS ON GOVT.'s ACTION

Sardar Says Congress Will Not Harass Authorities But Will Resist Interference

AHMEDABAD, November 5.

"Be prepared to carry out the orders of the Congress Working Committee" declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing the Congress Volunteers this afternoon at the Congress House.

He added that the next move of the Congress would depend on the action of the Government. The Congress would resist, if its ordinary activities were interfered with. There was no intention that the Congress should harass the British Government in its present plight.

The sympathies of all Indian leaders were with Britain and France in the present war, as they believed that Nazism would lead to the destruction of the world.

All that the Congress had done was to withhold co-operation, as assurances demanded by her were not given by British Statesmen.

Earlier a meeting of the G. P. C. C. was held, Sardar Patel presiding, when Mr. Morarji Desai ex-Minister, Bombay Government, was unanimously elected as Additional Secretary.

OBEY MAHATMA'S ORDERS.

"Gandhiji is at the Country's helm at this critical juncture in India's history and you must be all prepared to obey his orders like disciplined soldiers whatever his orders may be," declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel while addressing volunteers of the Gujarat Seva Dal this afternoon.

All Congressmen, he declared, should speak with one voice, forgetting their differences and dissensions. The volunteers had a greater responsibility, and they must see that the Congress orders were not disrespected at any place and that all Congress instructions were carried out.

They must, he continued, study the instructions issued from time to time by the Congress Headquarters and strictly obey them.

Continuing, he referred to events leading to the Ministerial resignations and said that the utterances of British statesmen were disappointing, as a result of which they had given up their co-operation with the Government, and the Ministers' resignation was the first step.

NEXT STEP.

"The next step will largely depend on the Government. If there is interference or aggression on the common Congress activities, the Congress will certainly not tolerate that interference. The Congress will have to oppose such action of the Government. In short, you must be prepared to obey all orders at all times and offer all sacrifices.

PREPARE FOR EMERGENCIES.

"All must help in preparing such an atmosphere in the country and strengthen and consolidate themselves and the Congress organisation and thus prepare to clear the atmosphere and prepare the ground in the country where the seeds of Satyagraha might be successfully sown when the time comes."—United Press.

KALIDAS PATEL EXPELLED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5.

A rousing reception was accorded to Sardar Patel and Mr. Morarji Desai when they arrived here this morning.

The executive meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee was held immediately after their arrival when Mr. Morarji Desai was elected as the third secretary of Provincial Committee.

It was decided at the meeting to expel Mr. Kalidas Patel of Nadiad a member of the Provincial Committee for three years as disciplinary action for his contesting municipal election independently.

MAHATMA AT WARDHA

WARDHA, November 5.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Pyarelal and Dr. Sushila Nair, arrived here to-night.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar accompanied Mahatma Gandhi to Shegaon for talks.—A.P.

RAJENDRA BABU AT PATNA

PATNA, November 5.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, arrived here from New Delhi this afternoon to attend a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee to be held on November 7. He will also attend the meeting of the Indian National Academy Council to-morrow.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, ex-Premier of Bihar, had a long interview with Rajen Babu at the Sadaquat Ashram.

It is understood the Congress President will be leaving for Wardha shortly, from where he proceeds to Allahabad in time for the meeting of the Congress Working Committee there.—United Press.

Jinnah Leaves For Bombay To-day

NEW DELHI, November 5.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah is leaving for Bombay to-morrow morning.—A. P.I.

Iran Will Be Neutral

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4

It is officially denied by the Iranian Consul General that Iran has any intention of abandoning her neutrality.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

39. MATRIMONIAL

Will widow-maiden about 25, Chitrapur Saraswat,-Maharastrian, communicate? Correspondence confidential, Box No. 12467, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Educated, handsome, and accomplished aggarwala girl for England returned young gentleman, Tayal Gotra of 25 years, well established, belonging to well known, rich and respectable aggarwal family of Punjab. Write to Anand Deve, Rais, Hissar. (12469)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Court Clerk in an attorneys Office. Apply Box No. 12461, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Supervisor on Rs. 100 per month for a Bank to appoint Agents to invest Loan, etc. No guaranteed business required. Eastern National Bank, Ltd., 31A., Canning St., Calcutta. (12408)

Wanted a few Salesman on Rs. 100/- plus T.A. Rs. 50/- for pushing the Royal & Rankin's Patent Medicines and Injections. For particulars apply to the Sole Agent for India. The American Research Homoeopathic Society, 4 Hare Street, Calcutta. (12445)

68. FLATS TO LET

At Parekh Building, New Queen's Road, two Flats on the Second Floor are to be let to vegetarian Hindus. Apply Maganlal Mehta, Top Floor. (12458)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one set of Draw Frames Howard and Bull 1930 in perfect working order. Apply Box No. 12470, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale Steel Structure in excellent condition, suitable for Heavy Duty Workshops capable taking ten ton crane girders and gantry rails all fabricated in England total length 300' span 72' height 39'. Apply Mukand Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Signal Hall Avenue, Bombay 10. 'Phone 42858. (12455)

387. TYPEWRITERS

Typewriters American Rebuilt Remington Underwood Rs. 160 upwards. Secondhand Rs. 30, Girgaum Typewriting Co., 330, Thakurdwar. (12463)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 10th and 11th November, 1939 (DIVALI) and MONDAY, the 13th November 1939 (RAMZAN-ID), these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st November, 1939. (1311)

PROHIBITION NOTICE.

THE TIME ALLOWED in para 10 of the Commissioner's Order No. 25-55|39 dated 2nd October, 1939 to declarants of foreign liquor to deposit their stocks of such liquors at the Government Liquor Warehouse at Sewri or Thana, as the case may be and extended upto 31st October, 1939, is hereby further extended upto 23rd November, 1939.

R. N. SAMARTH.
Commissioner of Excise.
Bombay, 4th November, 1939.

SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED an OFFICER IN CHARGE, for Surat Municipal Public Health Laboratory with, B. Hy., Qualifications and experience in Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis of food and water on the schedule pay of Rs. 150—10|2—200, private practice not allowed. Applications with full particulars about age etc., and copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 25-11-1939.

B. B. MALIA.
Chief Officer.
Surat Borough Municipality.
Surat, Date 31-10-39. (1306)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of CHOONILAL NARSEY PUROHIT alias CHUNILAL NARSY PUROHIT, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord and dealer in shares of Joint Stock Companies residing at the time of his death at Kandivli in the Suburban District of Bombay ..... Deceased.

JAYANTKUMAR CHUNILAL, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a dealer in shares of Joint Stock Companies, residing at Kalidas Pragji Sanitarium Carter Road, Borivli in the Suburban District of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

WITNESS Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 25th day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 25th day of October, 1939.
MESSRS. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM.
Petitioners' Attorneys. 1339.

Public Notices

THE "DECCAN QUEEN"

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 10th and 11th November, (Divali) and 13th November (Ramzan-Id) being public holidays the Deccan Queen will run from Bombay V. T. on THURSDAY, the 9th November and return from Poona on TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1939. Timings:

Bombay Dep.	5-15 P.M.	Poona Arr.	8-00 P.M.
Poona Dep.	7-50 A.M.	Bombay Arr.	10-35 A.M.

G. I. P.

1317

BENGAL NAGPUR AND EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LEVY OF STOWING EXCISE DUTY ON COAL AND COKE.

UNDER Section 5 of the Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Act of 1939 a Stowing Excise duty of
(a) 2 annas per ton on all Coal and Soft Coke and
(b) 3 annas per ton on all Hard Coke
(including in both cases Coal and Coke for Foreign Railways and for the B. N. and E. I. Railways) will, with effect from 1st December, 1939, be levied on all despatches from all collieries and Coke plants on the East Indian Railway and from all Collieries and Coke plants in British India on the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

R. E. MARRIOTT,
General Manager,
E. I. Railway.
A. DUNCAN,
Agent & General Manager,
B. N. Railway.

1316.

Auction Sales

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES at Wanzawadi, Mahim, under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala & Chhotalal, Attorneys for Sha Talkaji Khubaji & Co, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Jainabai wife of Ismail Abubakar.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises of the property.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Fazandari vacant land, admeasuring about 110 square yards situate on the Southern side of Mahim Wanzawadi Street, Bombay, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 12 and Cadastral Survey No. 926 Mahim Division and Municipal G. Ward No. 5056 and Street No. 384.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of perpetual Fazandari land, admeasuring about 130-7|9 Sq. Yds. together with dwelling house thereon situate at Wanzawadi near Mahim Bazaar, Bombay, forming portion of New Survey No. 2|12 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|929 of Mahim Division and Municipal G Ward No. 5056 and Street No. 383.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from the abovenamed attorneys, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BANIAN ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Oodaji Anandaji and Co. Mortgagees and on account and at risk of Ahmed Oosman Mortgagor under Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd July 1931, further charge dated 12 December 1932 and second further charge dated the 8th January 1938 sell by public auction undermentioned Property on Monday 6th November 1939 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on premises.

ALL that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land with house standing thereon at Banian Road admeasuring 239 square yards or thereabouts and registered under New No. 8246 Survey No. 1254 Cadastral Survey No. 2516 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 6298-6299 and Street Nos. 60, 64-1 New Street Nos. 49-51-53.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified persons for the post of Editor of the Bombay University Bulletin and Manager of the University Journal on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Applicants must be capable of independently editing and managing the Bulletin.

The appointment will be on probation for one year.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience, should be addressed to the Registrar, University of Bombay, so as to reach him on or before the 30th November, 1939.

S. P. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 1st November, 1939 (1335)

WANTED.

WANTED a suitable CANDIDATE for the post of Principal, Maharani High School for girls, Baroda, salary Rs. 300 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 300-45/3-450. Only ladies of high academic and teaching qualifications, with considerable teaching experience need apply. Applications stating particulars of age, qualifications, residence and teaching experience, with copies of testimonials, should reach this office before 15th December, 1939.

J. M. MEHTA,
Vidyadhikari &
Commissioner of Education.
Vidyadhikari Office,
(Eng. Branch),
Baroda, 3rd November, 1939. 1336.

To-day This Week

The picture that has captured the heart of the public.

FEDERAL FILM'S

ACTRESS KYON BANI?

Starring:—
Popular
PADMADEVI
with
Ashique Husein, Gaznavi, Laxmi, Abdul, W. Khan, Usha Rani, Asuji, Chemist and others.

WEST-END CINEMA

Shows: 4, 7, & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun.: 1-30 Extra

Directed By:
SHANTARAM
PRABHAT'S
Admi
IN 9TH WEEK!
AT CENTRAL
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NON-CO-OPERATION AND NON-VIOLENCE

Bhulabhai On Weapons To Achieve India's Goal

I am here on a question, as to what we are going to fight for Britain, if at all we are determined to fight, especially, if after the principle is acknowledged and settled in a manner which will be satisfactory to every point of view.

So said Mr. Bhulabai Desai, in the course of his lecture delivered, while presiding at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, at Blavatsky Hall, on Saturday evening.

WILLY, NILLY

While giving rise to a crop of fresh problems the President said that the outbreak of war had set every country to devise ways and means to adjust itself to the new situation and to take necessary precautions against all possible eventualities, to save the country. The situation was critical enough and the grave events taking place in Europe had their reaction on the world in general and India in particular. Something must therefore be done to bring it into line with the exigencies of the day

So every young man and woman should fight in terms of his or her own share in the acquisition of Independence and carry on the Congress campaign of non-co-operation and non-violence. He emphasised, over and over again, that it was our duty to know the declaration of war aims with reference to India, and it was not for England to know our internal conditions and give shape and form to our internal dissensions

Mr. M. R. Masani pointed out the significance of Non-Co-operation.

Mr. Padbidri explained the way of two conflicting interests involved in the struggle, in case Britain failed to accede the terms. He emphasised, though we followed the principles of Non-co-operation and Non-violence, we should see that we did not embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Prabhu while thanking the President and other speakers, requested those who are prepared to play their part in the struggle to enlist themselves as Congress members. He thanked one and all on behalf of the Congress.

INSTITUTE TO SPREAD CO-OP. MOVEMENT

A special general meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay will be held on Sunday, the 26th November, 1939 at 3 p.m. in the Registered Office of the Institute at the Sir Vithadas Thackersey Memorial Building, Fort, Bombay.

The objects of the Institute shall be to impart education to the members of co-operative societies and to workers in the co-operative movement; to further the spread of the co-operative movement; to promote the study of problems connected with co-operation and carry on research in the same; to publish periodicals, books, pamphlets and literature in general on co-operation, rural development and allied subjects; to conduct training classes or schools, prescribe courses of instruction for them, conduct examinations and award certificates or diplomas; and to ascertain and represent views on questions of general or public importance affecting the movement.

The operations of the Institute shall be confined to the geographical limits of the Bombay Province, including the Indian States.

Kher At Poona

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Nov. 4

A rousing reception was given to Mr. B. G. Kher at Poona this morning.

Sjt. Kher At Kolhapur

(From Our Correspondent)
KOLHAPUR, Nov. 5

Sjt. B. G. Kher was given a rousing reception at Kolhapur this morning on his way to Malwan, and was garlanded by representatives of several institutions.

Addressing the gathering Sjt. Kher exhorted them to patronise Khadi and other village industries and work for Harijan uplift and Hindu-Muslim unity.

Instructive Drink Drama Among South Indians

A group of amateurs acting under the auspices of the Bombay Prohibition Propaganda Board put on board "Deliverance" or the "Devil's Lost", a highly instructive Drama, in Tamil, at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Saturday night.

A large South Indian audience enjoyed the play.

Co-operation As Solvent Of World's Ills

Tribute To Principle And Methods By Co-operators On 10th Annual Day

"Freedom, co-operation and Peace are indivisible. We want peace but the world is full of strife", observed Mr. B. V. Jadhav, presiding over the 10th All India Co-operators' Day held at the "Temple of Co-operation", Sir Vithaldas Thakersey Memorial Building, Bakehouse Lane, Bombay on Saturday.

Mr. Jadhav outlined the evils of the present faulty economic order of India and lucidly defined the clash between the two conflicting interests capital and Labour.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS

Referring to the Debt Redemption Bill he said that this legislation was a boon to the masses from the Congress Government of Bombay. The speaker regretted the resignation of the Congress Ministry and remarked that their calamitous abdication would result in jamming the brakes on the wheel of progress. It was obvious that the good work undertaken by the Congress Government had proved its effects on the rural population, continued the speaker, and the gradual amelioration of their lot was distinctly tangible.

Concluding Mr. Jadhav appealed to the co-operators assembled at the meeting to work hard for the expansion of the movement.

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta then moved the resolution and said that it was a landmark in the history of Co-operation as it represented not only the feelings of the co-operators in India but of the entire world.

He added that the world today was in great distress.

The speaker explained that the present economic structure of the world was unsound and affected the political structure of society.

Mr. P. Dubash seconded the resolution

CO-OPERATION IN BRITAIN

Mr. W. D. Smith, of the Co-operative Insurance Society of Manchester who was present by invitation gave a brief sketch of the co-operative movement in Britain and outlined the vast strides it had made since its inception.

Mr. S. G. Almoula, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, in a concise speech detailed the progress of the Co-operative movement and struck an optimistic note about its future.

The resolution was then put to the vote and unanimously carried.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

This Assembly of Co-operators, comprised in the world-wide membership of the International Co-operative Alliance:—

Recognising the gravity of the present war, and in the presence of the failure of Governments, either collectively or individually, to restore understanding and fraternity in International Relations, and thus to raise an impregnable barrier against war—

Reaffirms the conviction that the Co-operative system of Economy and its Social Ideals represent the future basis of civilisation, and the surest guarantee of Peace, and

Calls upon all Co-operative Organisations—National and International—to immediately formulate the demands of Co-operators and mobilise their force as citizens, with all the moral and economic influence they possess, in the 'defence of freedom; the re-establishment of justice, the full recognition of human rights; and the restoration of peace.'

After a vote of thanks to the chair was moved by Mr. V. L. Mehta the function terminated and light refreshments were served to the guests before they parted.

Kher's Tribute To Colleagues

MUNSHI REVIEWS BOMBAY MINISTRY'S WORK

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Ex-Premier resumed work to-day in his old firm of Solicitors. He also attended the office of the Bombay Congress Legislative Party of which he remains the leader.

In an interview about his work as Premier, he said, "I have very little to tell you. I put all my heart into the work which was assigned to me and now that I have given it up, I shall try to turn my attention to my other work. There is so much to do."

Referring to the work done by the Bombay Ministry, Mr. Kher added, "Whatever little service, we have been able to render, the credit for it goes to my colleagues. Any person in my place was bound to succeed if he had the good fortune of having such colleagues as I had—brilliant, hardworking and loyal. We all worked with a will and each one subordinated himself before the collective will. It was a joy to work with them and any one would have succeeded as Prime Minister with such colleagues."

In conclusion Mr. Kher said that for the first time the services realised that they were servants, and naturally a few did not like it. But on the whole, they worked very hard and adjusted themselves to the altered circumstances pretty quick and well.—A. P.

MUNSHI REVIEWS MINISTRY'S WORK

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. K. M. Munshi, the ex-Home Minister of the Government of Bombay, said:

"After twenty-seven months at the home office of the Bombay Government, I am a free man. Free not to work, if I so choose; free from joint responsibility; free, as a lark, to move about without the oppressive self-restraint of a Minister, free to go back to the obscurity of the bar.

For twenty-seven months we have, at the mandate of the Congress, tried to administer the Province to the best of our ability, in spite of difficulties of which few have a clear idea. Every day of our life was a ceaseless struggle against the traditions of bureaucratic rule, against the Government of India Act, against forces of disruption and violence amongst us. The fact that during these fateful months we were able to discharge our duties, and at the same time, to retain the confidence of the public showed the power of the Congress and the potency of the principle of non-violence, of which we were only the instruments.

It is rarely given to a Ministry and a Parliamentary Government to go out of office in the full enjoyment of the confidence of the constitutional head, the legislature and the public. We have that good fortune to-day.

Many and varied were the reforms which we tried to inaugurate. Some have been left incomplete. Some may prove futile in unappreciative hands. But, I feel confident that the Ministry of the future will have to build on the foundation that we have laid.

Throughout the term, I found the members of the services who came into contact with me anxious to help and gave loyal cooperation. For me personally, it was also a pleasure and a privilege to have worked with colleagues who throughout were kind and indulgent.

To Mr. Kher's tribute to H. E. the Governor, I may only add a word of my deep personal regard and esteem for him."—A. P.

WHY WE ARE RESIGNING

Frontier Education Minister Explains

PESHAWAR, Nov. 3.

"We resign Ministries because the Nation's honour and dignity demand it," declared the Hon. Qazi Ataullah Khan, Minister for Education, N. W. F. Province, addressing a huge gathering of Pathans this evening after returning from Poona last night.

"We accepted office," the Minister added, "for the service of the people and as a step in the direction of independence; we never meant to stick to it in every circumstance."

Continuing he said: "Mr. Chamberlain declared that Britain is fighting in defence of democracy and freedom and to save the helpless Nations and not for selfish ends. But it is absolutely clear to-day that Britain is fighting for her imperialist existence, for she is not prepared to concede the freedom of the thirty-five crores of people inhabiting India."

The Minister concluding observed that the time of great trial was again coming when the people should be prepared to brave all suffering and stake their all, even their home and hearth and their dear ones.—United Press.

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On The Air

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6,

Delhi I—Programme

MONDAY, November 6
338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 a.m. H. A. K. Beenkar. 8-15 M. Tan Sen of Alwar. 8-30 Anjuman Ara. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 9 Orchestra. 9-5 Air Rhythm Trio. 9-10 N. C. Bhattacharya. 9-30 Abdul Haq Quraishi. 9-45 Mushtaribai. 10 Songs from screen. 10-15 H. A. K. Beenkar. 11-30 Favourites old and new. For Film fan. 1 p.m. Light selections. 1-35 Vocal and instrumental. 2 School Broadcast. 5 Orchestra. 5-5 A. H. Quraishi. 5-20 Mushtaribai. 5-46 A vocal. 6-15 Munshi Prem Chand: (H) by Jainendra Kumar. 6-30 N. C. Bhattacharya. 6-45 Anjuman Ara. 7 For Villagers. 7-45 Vichitra Veena Recital. 8 M. Tan Sen of Alwar. 8-15 Kumari Yamuna Sane. 8-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-35 Duet. 8-45 Mushtaribai. 9-45 Nite Club Boys.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8 to 10-30 a.m. and 11-30 to 2-40 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-30 As in Delhi 1. 6-30 Ghazal recital. 6-50 H. A. K. Beenkar. 7-15 Kumari Yamuna Sane. 7-25 A H Quraishi. 7-35 Anjuman Ara. 7-45 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 From Dhrupad to Dadra.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-40 to 9 and 9-10 to 10-30 a.m. As in Delhi 1. 11-30 to 2-40 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-45 to 7 and 8-25 to 8-45 and 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 For countryside. 6-50 Vidya Seth. 7-10 Sitar. 7-20 Sharad Kumar Apte. 7-30 Wheel (H) by A. B. Pal. 7-45 Pukhraj. 8 V. Seth. 8-15 Sports review. 8-30 Urdu poetry: Wali. By S. D. A. Nizami. 8-40 Vidya Seth. 8-50 Malaka Pukhraj. 9-50 Classical music. 10-20 Vienna by night.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Alap Bhairavin. 8-15 News (M) 8-20 News (G) 8-25 Sundersbai. 8-40 News (H) 8-50 News (E) 9 Bibbo. 9-10 Sawai Gandharv. 9-40 Radio Orchestra. 9-45 Sunderabai. 12-30 p.m. Gujarati songs. 12-40 Light selection. 12-57 News (H) 1 Duets. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Bhavnani Production. 1-30 News (E) 1-35 Music. 5 Duets. 5-35 News (M) 5-50 News (G) 5-55 Classical hits. 6-50 Prabhat Stars. 6 News (E) 6-5 News (H) 6-10 Dayanand Kamat. 6-30 For Children (G) 7 Musical Eddies: Words in music. 7-15 Sunderabai. 7-30 Com. news. 7-45 Satguru Darshan. 7-55 News (M) 8-10 News (G) 8-25 Kahe Ko neha lagae. 8-30 Plants: by R. Mathur. 8-45 Subtleties. 8-55 Talk of town. 9 News (H) 9-20 News (E). 9-45 Orchestra. 9-55 Sawai Gandharv. 10-30 News.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 10 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6-10 As in Bombay 1. 6-10 Sawai Gandharv. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 San Francisco Sym. Orchestra. 9-35 Choir of Temple Church, London. 9-45 Agnes Barrett: Pianoforte. 10 Chicago Sym. Orchestra. 10-5 Egidio Verga. 10-20 Maneck K. Bamboat: Soprano. 10-30 News.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

8 p.m. Inst. Overture. 5-5 Learn to sing. 5-20 T. P. Ramakrishnan: Vocal. 6-5 For villages. 6-50 Shrimati P. Jeevayee. 7-15 My Choice. 7-30 Announcements. 7-50 T. R. Krishnan: Violin. 8-30 Mad house. 8-45 Shrimati P. Jeevayee: Vocal. 9-45 Mayavaram K. Sabesan.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 For countryside. 5-45 For countryside. 6-5 B. N. Biswas. 6-25 N. Ghose. 6-35 G. M. Mullick. 6-45 Sunil Ghose. 6-55 Geeta Gangali. 7-10 Pratap Ch Brahmachari. 7-30 In arms of a dead bony. 7-45 Radharani. 8-5 Death (B) by Dr Ramchandra Adhikari. 8-20 K. Mukherjee. 8-35 Tincowrie Bannerjee. 9 In the Black Mountains by Capt. V. d'Auvergne. 9-45 Melodies music makers.

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 to 9-30 and 10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

8 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Selection.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 For Amateurs. 6-35 Let's Tell You a story. 6-40 Rozwell Lyall. 6-45 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7-15 Benazirbai. 7-27 For Amateurs. 8 Spiritualism. 8-15 Benazirbai. 8-28 Pagli. 8-48 Benazirbai 9-45 Maharashtra Bhajan Mandali. 9-55 Naats. 10-10 Benazirbai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-3 Things of interest. 4-6 Tippu Sultan. (T) by J. Samuel. 4-16 Song story (T) 4-20 Group singing. 4-30 Eugene Ormandy and Minneapolis Sym. Orchestra. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 M. A. Kalyanakrishna Bhagavathar: Voice. 6-5 S. K. Chellappa: Voice. 6-45 Othenan Steps out. Play in Malayalam. 7 Pick-pocket: (T). 7-50 M. A. Kalyanakrishna Bhagavathar: Voice. 8-20 T. Kuppu Rao: Clarionet. 9 The Lawyer by A. Appu Nair. 9-45 T. Kuppu Rao: Clarionet.

Madras II—Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s)

7-30 to 9 a.m and 1 to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 5-5 As in Madras 1. 5-5 For rural areas. 5-15 Unniparisrama (T). 5-25 Do you know This? 6-30 Light Variety. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Swing and Stomp. 10-4 Iolanthe.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H. M.	H. M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 40	20 10
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express.)	6 15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9 10	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 25
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 36	17 30
Nagpur Express	15 0	20 55
Poona Fast Pass	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	21 0	6 15
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only) ...		17 15
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 35	
		6 40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	7 25	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	6.45	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	6.45	...
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon).	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 18	18 15
The Flying Ranee Surat ..	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawr Express	18 45	8 45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only from London)	8-40

Active Trade Buying In New York Cotton

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS HARDENS PRICES

Market Displays Good Undertone

BOMBAY, Nov. 4.

THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET WAS STIMULATED BY THE EMBARGO REPEAL BUT EARLY THE DISAPPOINTING ACTION OF SECURITIES CHECKED ADVANCE. HOWEVER PRICES SUBSEQUENTLY STEADIED IN RESPONSE TO THE RECOVERY OF STOCKS. HIGH BURLAP PRICES RESULTED IN HEAVY BUYING IN COTTON FOR BAGGING.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

The New York cotton market opened steady on Friday, with Liverpool, trade and foreign buying attracting local and Southern selling. Prices steadied up on price fixing and covering which readily absorbed scattered hedging. Finally there was active trade buying with scarcity of contracts.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening December was quoted 6 points up at 9.03 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active buying and prices advanced to 9.12 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 11 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 13 points at 9.22c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm with improved buying and closed at a rise of 13 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 13 points at 9.22c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points with January 5.77. Hedging on limits of nears and Bombay buying distants followed by transferring of hedges to forward. Prices advanced on good trade call no and some Bombay buying. The market was short of contracts and closed at a rise of 11 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.22d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was fairly steady and Giza futures advanced 4 to 6 points. Uppers futures also gained 6 to 8 points. The Alexandria cotton market was steady. Sakels advanced 8 to 16 points and Ashmouni futures improved 6 to 7 points.

LOCAL REVIEW

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee state:

The Bombay Cotton market evinced a better tone this week and closed with an advance of Rs. 7. Prices advanced on speculative buying in sympathy with the strength in the Share and Bullion markets. A sharp rise in Calcutta Jute and the possibility of Tejimandi operations being resumed on the lapse of the Government Ordinance also contributed to the advance. At the higher level, considerable selling by Offices and Commission Houses appeared and caused a setback in prices. The market then again firmed up towards the close or hopes of an improved Indian political situation based on the negotiations going on in Delhi between the Viceroy and the Congress leaders. The highest rate for Broach-April/May was Rs. 205 1/4 (30th October) and the lowest Rs. 196 1/2 (27th October), the range for the week being Rs. 8 3/4. The New York market has been quiet and easy. The highest price for the December position was 9.18 (28th October) and the lowest 8.95 (1st November). President Roosevelt is reported to be opposed to the new loan. The Budget Bureau is also seriously questioning the legality of making a cotton loan when prices are above the 52 per cent. parity point at which it becomes mandatory. It therefore looks as if the loan will be indefinitely delayed. The Liverpool market was quiet with hedge-selling being offset by trade calling.

PRIVATE CABLES	
N. Y. December Highest (3 p.m.)	9.12+15
N. Y. December Lowest (10 a.m.)	9.03+06
Liverpool January Highest	5.84+10
Liverpool January Lowest	5.76+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Estimate production 11,806,000 bales.

New York. Cotton any reaction probably shortlived. High burlap prices, resulting heavy buying cotton bagging.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Nov. 3.

DECEMBER	9.31+15
JANUARY	9.23+16
MARCH	9.14+15
MAY	9.05+14
JULY	8.89+12
OCTOBER	8.43+11

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 4.

October	—
December	9.16/9.16
January	9.12/9.12
March	9.02/9.04
May	8.95/8.95
July	8.79/8.80
Middling Spot	9.41
	Nominal.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 4.

October	—
December	9.26
January	9.18
March	9.13
	Nominal.
Middling Spot	9.26

11 a.m. RATES. NOON CALL.

December	No Ranges	No call.
March	No Ranges	No call
May	No Ranves	No call.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to The Continent	34,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	15,000

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

The Cotton Exchange was closed today.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 4.

Spot	Closed
Forward	Closed

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 4.

Gold bars fine per oz.	Closed

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 4.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb.	Closed

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 4.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 One month
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 328
Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,295
Bank's buying T T 1,335

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 79
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 55

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 32 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/5 3/4 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 4th inst.
Java/London 7.47/53 4th inst.
New York/London 3.98 1/2 3rd inst.
London/New York 4.02/4 3rd inst.
London/Paris 176/7 3rd inst.
London/Italy 78.50 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 24.00/20 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 17.80/95 3rd inst.
London/Stockholm 16.70/90 3rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.52/58 3rd inst.
London/Berlin — 3rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £8-8-0 2nd inst.
Gold £8-8-0 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 23 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 3rd inst
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 3/16 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 3rd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176 to 177. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 3.99 1/8 at New York.

London spot silver prices were unchanged at 23 1/16d. and forward quotations was 1/16d. lower at 23d. Business was very small and the market was quiet New York silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 4 1/2d. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61-1-3 and forward was Rs. 60-15-0. The local market was steady with a narrow trading. Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD.	SILVER.
Ready	41 11 3	60 8 0
Kartak	41 10 6	60 11 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 3.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars:—

Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd. 60, Amr. Tel and Tel. 168 1/4; Western Union Tel. 29 3/8; New York Central R R. 21 3/4; Amrex Corporation 16 1/2; Union Carbon and Carbide 88 3/4; Reynols Tobacco 'B' 37; Texas Corporation 47 7/8, Socony 13 3/4; Consolidated Oil 8; United States Steel 76 1/8; National Steel 76; Republic Steel 27; Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt 9; Int. Nickel of Canada 40 5/8; Anaconda Copper Mining 34 3/8; General Motors 54 3/4; General Electric 41 1/2; Woolworth 41; Chase National Bank 37; National City Bank of N. Y. 29 1/4.

Turnover 1,820,000 shares.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	Rs. a. p.
Fine White Java Sugar:—	
Ready (Small Grain) per cwt.	18 4 0
Ready (Large Grain) per cwt.	18 6 0
Shipment Oct. per cwt. F.B.H.	9 6 0
Shipment Nov. per cwt. F.B.H.	9 14 0
Shipment Dec. per cwt. F.B.H.	9 14 0

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M—Liverpool May— 109 pts

Difference Broach A/M—N. Y. May —94 pts.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Upp. Spot 7.00; Nov. 6.75; Jan. 6.70; Mar. 6.71; May 6.73; July 6.75; Oct. 6.76

Giza No. 2: Spot 7.39; Nov. 7.13; Jan. 7.25; Mar. 7.34; May 7.40; July 7.46; Oct. 7.47.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 206 for Broach A/M. delivery and the market opened at Rs. 205/12 and improved to Rs. 207/4 on speculative support and covering. Later on there was scattered realising and prices declined to Rs. 206/8. The market was steady at this level.

Later on the market was fairly steady. Liverpool market was closed to-day. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:

F.G.M.G. Broach A/May	Rs.	207	8 0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/Jan.	.....	195	8 0
Fine M. G. Oomra March	....	194	8 0
F.G.M.G Bengal D/Jan.	....	154	8 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	.....	156	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	163	160	157	154
Punjab	163	160	157	154

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 4.

		Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Fine	151-53		
Punjab Fine		+3 1/2	+3
Punjab Fine		+4 1/2	+3 1/2
C. P. 1	205-07	+17	+14
C. P. 2	203-05	+12	+9
Berar	200-03	+10 1/2	+4 1/2
Khandesh	196-99		
Jalna/Sailu	196-99		
Khandwa	200-03		
		Feb.	
Broach	212-14	+4 1/2	
Sindh N.T. (New crop)	244-48		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov. 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		2,615	267
Central India		6,171	22,457
Barsi and Nagar	112	11,597	3,404
Hyderabad-Gaorani			254
Berar		8,209	4,553
Central Provinces		1,569	7,946
Total Oomras	112	30,161	38,881
Dholera		4,409	20,049
N.-W. Provinces	182	12,890	2
Rajputana		4,796	17
Sind-Punjab	1,069	57,871	21,283
Broach		53	8,202
Coompta and Dharwar		10,908	6,480
Westerns-Northerns		8,532	5,621
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		25	1,082
American		128	4
Egyptian, African and Sudan	8,733	67,388	86,023
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		200	...
Total	10,096	197,361	189,311
Arrived by road to 2nd Nov. 39		17,500	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 2nd Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

		Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe			14,142	8,203
Japan and China	6,311		151,386	118,860
Coast Ports			5,187	8,203
Up-country by Rail			71,054	53,079
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan				7,350
Total	6,311		241,799	216,129

American Cotton Figures

F. Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 3-11-39	2980000	2246000
Receipts Yesterday 3-11-39	66000	49000
Exports to date 3-11-39	1804000	1203000
Stock at Ports 27-10-39	2809000	3211000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-10-39	3484000	3383000
Stock at Liverpoo 27-10-39	—	1103000
Visible Supply 27-10-39	—	7915000
Quantity in sight 27-10-39	5602000	4979000
Quantity out of sight 27-10-39	—	2699000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov. 3.

Sakel: Nov. 13.33+06; Jan. 13.62+05
Giza: Nov. 12.36+10; Jan. 12.78+05
Ashmouni: Dec 11.12+06; Feb. 11.35+03

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 4.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.02/4.04
Paris	176/177
Berlin	Unquoted
Madrid	39.78* sellers.
Montreal,	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.52/7.58
Brussels	24.00/24.20
Milan	78.50
Berne	17.80/17.95
Copenhagen	21.25*
Stockholm	16.70/16.90
Oslo	17.50/1770 Unofficial*

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall-Street Market Firm

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Bombay, Nov. 4.

The local Share Bazar was entirely closed to-day. The general feeling was cheerful and nominally Tata Steel Defr. shares were quoted around Rs. 1,800 level.

After early selling on Friday by disappointed holders owing to the absence of a pronounced reaction of Wall-Street to Washington news had petered out, the Stock Market regained its equilibrium closing very firm with the most bullish business outlook aiding sentiment. At the same time earlier profittaking was not surprising as there had never been any serious doubts regarding the repeal of the arms embargo and with the barriers down for belligerents, there are forecasts of war orders approximating 1,000,000,000 dollars. U. S. Steel shares advanced 2 points at 76 1/8* Anaconda copper mining shares gained 1 5/8 at 34 3/8 and General Motors closed at 54 3/4 dollars.

Locally, the market shows signs of returning confidence and with steady rise in prices of raw materials, there will be steady progress towards prosperity. This belief will last as long as the war in Europe continues and while the bullish effect will be slow in earlier stages we look for important advances in values of industrial shares.

With higher levels, price fluctuations will be wide and at times too rapid even to confuse best brains. In the game of speculation such occurrances are not rare. All actions are invariably followed by reactions but these reactions are miscalculated as it happened recently. At the same time it will be advisable to buy on weak markets.

SHIPPING NEWS

EXPORTS

100 bales raw cotton J R Shah and Co; 100 bales raw cotton Suleman and Co Ltd; 500 bales raw cotton S Karamshi Co; 100 bales raw cotton B Gangadhar; 100 bales raw cotton R P Puria and Co; 100 bales raw cotton Chaturbhoj Jethabhai and Co; 50 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 1791 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 60 bags tale powder Shaw Wallace and Co.

IMPORTS

715 pkgs paint; 225 cases cigarettes; 100 bundles m s square rods; 47 cases empty glass bottles; 605 cases medicines; 490 cases vitamin fortified dextrose; 177 drums elect cable; 430 cases whisky; 878 drums cement; 51 pkgs electric transmission system; 170 bales strawboards; 50 cases wire tacks; 109 cases electrides flux coated; 514 cases provision, juice condiments etc; 45 cases boot polish; 100 tins marine glue; 220 kegs borax; 296 kegs rail accessories; 388 bs paper; 198 pieces m s tees; 1400 bags marble chips; 120 cases beer; 101 cases or pkgs dry distemper; 88 cases cvaltine; 125 cases biscuits; 240 bags whiting; 46 nongs m s angles; 5525 plates hard spelter (said to be); 100 bags nails; 71 rolls floor covering; 324 cases horlicks; 100 bags fertilizers; 42 cases tooth paste toilet requisits; 155 loose single tubes; 100 cases fruit salt; 100 bags zinc oxide; 499 sacks portland cement; 100 cases naphtaline; 51 cases disc wheels; 391 bundles tubes; 156 cases tinned sausages; 225 bundles steel springs; 161 bags iron hinges; 94 pieces polished shaftings; 200 bales unread newspaper; 100 bags lithopone; 70 bundles copper sheets; 417 bundles tee hinges; 50 tons pig iron; 40 bags lead wool; 400 reels coir washers; 191 cases square dowels; 355 cases gin; 821 bundles m s angles; 365 pieces m s angles; 355 lse tyres with tubes inserted; 473 coils galvd iron wire; 500 bundles m s rods; 82 cases dry colour; 50 cases toilet soap; 80 bags fuller's earth; 70 cases vinegar; 117 cases congnac; 149 cases wine; 45 cts elect meters; 61 cases machinery; 130 cases iron hinges; 98 nongs zinc ingots; 720 bags bolts and nuts; 40 bundles hoops; 4697 bundles m s hoops; 507 bundles m s angle bars; 102 cases iron rivets; 75 cases panel pins; 126 cases brandy; 223 bundles steel tubes; 150 pieces steel tubes; 57 cases window glass; 100 nongs cast iron pipes; 230 nongs steel plates; 45 nongs steel flats; 81 nongs steel joists; 478 nongs steel angles; 40 nongs steel tees; 38 bales secondhand clothing; 293 bundles m s bars; 131 bales old newspaper; 100 cases wire nails.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Broach A/M highest 204; lowest 202 3/4; closing 203 1/4.

Oomra D/J highest 192 1/2; lowest 191 1/4; closing 191 1/2

Oomra March highest 191 1/4; lowest 190; closing 190 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 151 1/4; lowest 150 1/2; closing 151

Bengal March highest 153; lowest 152; closing 152 3/4.

Night session: Broach A/M opened London reg. £82 1/2

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Yellow Metal Sheet	..... Rs.	53	8 0
Copper Sheets	..... Rs.	73	0 0

Tone:—Firm.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTIES

New York, November 3

	CORRESPONDING			
	Season to date	This week	Season 1937-8	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	6,236	634	5,477	498
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,628	381	2,144	302
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,833	221	1,221	170
Of which to Japan	201	46	276	47
Of which to China	65	4	5	—
Of which to Great Britain	646	70	153	19
Of which to Germany	39	—	207	19
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,824	—	3,187
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	3,531	—	3,457
World's visible supply	—	—	—	19,091
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	8,017
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	3,095	306
Receipt at all U. S. Ports	2,985	249	2,245	163

N. B. All in bales thousands omitted. Certificated stocks 19,000 bales.

(Continued from Col. 7)

sis. The peoples of the world were hankering for a definite change which would remove the causes of future war. The world was fast ceasing to think in terms of the victor and the vanquished and a general readjustment, with greater balance and fairer justice to those to whom it had been long denied. The most promising and hopeful sign of all was the realisation that Nazism could be effectively overcome not merely by armed force but by the general releasing of all those democratic forces that were under suppression. India should not get confused, hustled or misled into being side-tracked by any sentimental feeling likely to be raised in these strenuous times when vision can get so easily clouded. On the contrary, India should see the underlying factors, as she has always seen them, that have been responsible for the present catastrophe and maintain her attitude."

Mahatma's Reply To Sir Samuel Hoare

India's Ambition Is To Destroy Imperialism

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The more I ponder over Sir Samuel Hoare's recent speech in the House of Commons the more puzzled I become. It is both good and bad. But the bad part is so bad that it vitiates the good. His statement that the British Government have shed Imperialism hardly squares with his defence of the promises made to the minorities. He gives up the whole of his case when he brackets the Europeans of India and the Princes with the other minorities. If Europeans who have made no home in India and whose roots are all in Europe are a minority requiring protection, the British soldiers and civilians too who are a hopeless minority require to be protected. In other words, rights acquired by conquest are to remain intact. European interests are an imposition protected by the British bayonet. A free India will claim to examine every European interest on its merit, and that which conflicts with the national interest will go by the board. I turn up 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary' and I find the following definition of Imperialism: "extension of British Empire where trade requires protection of the flag." If this is Imperialism, does not Sir Samuel's speech fully protect it? India's ambition is to destroy that Imperialism.

Do not Princes stand much on the same footing as the Europeans? Many, if not most, of them are an imperial creation and sustained for imperial interests. The Princes in no way represent their people. If I published the complaints I receive weekly from the people of the States, I should need to double the size of "Harijan." They make a woeful tale neither creditable to the Princes nor to their protector the British authority. Does not this British protectorate mean naked imperialism? The Congress is invited to regard the Princes as a minority. British power is the overlord without whom the Princes cannot breathe! They are not free even to see Congressmen, much less to enter into any settlement with them. I do not complain against the Princes for what they are doing in the crisis. They are powerless to do otherwise.

Sir Samuel talks of the Communal Award as a meritorious act of the British Government. I am sorry he mentioned it. I have very bitter memories of the Award which was being batched during the Round Table Conference time. I am unable to regard it as a proud British achievement. I know how miserably the parties themselves failed. I regard the Award as discreditable for all parties. I say this apart from its merits which do not bear close scrutiny. But the Congress has loyally accepted it because I was party to the request made to the late Mr. MacDonald to arbitrate.

Then his division of India into Congress India and non-Congress India! It would have been better if Sir Samuel had talked of armed India and unarmed India. The Congress represents the unarmed millions, no matter to what caste or creed they belong. Is it right to pit armed India against its unarmed part? It will be hard to find a parallel in history in which unarmed people have represented the urge for freedom, turning the very armlessness into the central means for deliverance. Sir Samuel has informed the world that India's battle for freedom cannot be won till unarmed India has come to terms with armed India including, of course, the British Government. Again, I do not complain. Sir Samuel could not, all of a sudden, alter British tradition and nature. Only it is my painful duty to show how an unbiased Indian has understood his speech. I have no doubt that Sir Samuel has meant what he has said. Only he has said nothing that can quench the parched throats of Congressmen who are thirsting for freedom. The Congress has to live up more closely than ever to its creed and develop the non-violent strength which will disarm armed India and with it armed Britain. If it can do so, it will be the greatest contribution to the peace of the world. For peace won't come out of a clash of arms but out of justice lived and done by unarmed nations in the face of odds.

Segaon, 30-10-39.

BRITISH REACTIONS TO CONGRESS DEMANDS

(Continued from Edit Page).

League expressed hearty approval of the Congress demand on the British Government for the establishment of a democratic State in which the interests of the minorities would be guarded and preserved. Moulana Hasrat Mohani asserted that the Muslim League and its President will not support the British Government unless the natural right of the Indian people was conceded to them. Both Hindus and Muslims were united on the issue of demand for independence. Of course men like Sikandar Hayat Khan and Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan did not represent the Moslem opinion on this question. Mr. Jinnah the President of the Muslim League was not opposed to democracy as such, although he was opposed to democracy as defined in the present Government of India Act. That Act was fundamentally wrong inasmuch as it had created religious parties instead of political and class parties. If Mr. Jinnah were to support the British Government in the name of the Muslim League, the speaker had no doubt that the younger section of the Muslim body would repudiate his leadership of the community. The speaker reminded his audience that when the Congress refused to accept office when the Provincial Autonomy was inaugurated, Mr. Jinnah refused to permit the members of the Muslim League to step in to carry on "King's Government."

He had no doubt that when the Congress Ministries resign as desired by the Working Committee in its latest resolution, Mr. Jinnah would not advocate any Muslim to form a Ministry in any province. Mr. Jinnah was as earnest about the independence of India as were the leaders of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Jinnah was bound to take similar view on the question of the panels which were being formed in India to enable the Viceroy to create a so-called consultative committee to carry on war against Germany.

★

Early this week Srimati Kamaladevi left London for New York. She was accompanied by a few Indian students who had finished their studies in this country. One of them is Rajni Patel, who had passed his final bar examination during the week. It is understood that Kamaladevi, accompanied by her son and Rajni Patel, will visit Japan and China before reaching India. Kamaladevi had the opportunity of addressing several meetings in England before she left us. She also had occasions to meet leaders of political thought in this country. Before she left London, Kamaladevi said that the Congress Working Committee's statement on war was welcomed in progressive political circles. "My experience is that much interest centres round it and questions are being asked to me to explain it," she added. She was invited by various groups to speak on the statement and she felt that there was general support to it in the rank and file of the people of this country.

Kamaladevi was asked by several people as to what was India's reaction to Russian intervention in Poland. In reply she said "India sees it very much as the thinking public here sees it—that it has to be distinguished from the Nazi aggression and to a considerable extent arrested the spread of Nazism. It is also being realised that the position of Ukrainians and White Russians was not all that could be desired as the powerful case made out by Mr. Lloyd George in the "Sunday Express." It conclusively proves that this was a point of weakness rather than strength to Poland. This tension has now been considerably relieved and will not affect the future strength of Poland when she is re-established."

★

Kamaladevi emphasised that the world was realising as India did that real peace could not be either achieved or maintained unless world order underwent a radical change. There was a growing feeling that people could not maintain the 'status quo

Light On Breakdown Of Delhi Talks

Viceroy-Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad Correspondence

(Continued from page 11.)

tion came for consideration before the Congress Working Committee and the Working Committee of the Muslim League. The Working Committee of the Congress met on the 15th of September. They condemned Nazi aggression in decisive terms. But they postponed a final decision so as to allow for the full elucidation of the issues at stake the real objectives aimed at, and the position of India in the present and in the future, and they invited the British Government to declare in unequivocal terms what were their war aims and how those aims would apply to India, and be given effect to in the present. Mr. Gandhi, expressing his full agreement with the Working Committee's Statement, remarked that he had been sorry to find himself alone in seeking that whatever support was to be given to the British should be given unconditionally.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S POSITION

"The Working Committee of the Muslim League on the 18th of September similarly asked, "If full, effective, and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans is desired", that "a sense of security and satisfaction" should be created amongst Muslims, and referred in particular to the position of the Muslims in Congress Provinces, and to the necessity for consulting the Muslims fully regarding any change in the existing constitution and securing their consent and approval.

INTERVIEWS WITH LEADERS

"I now again got in touch with Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. I decided that, given the great divergence of view which clearly existed between the two major political parties in British India, I must satisfy myself as to the trend of feeling in the country. In pursuance of that object I interviewed over 50 people, representing all parties, communities, and interests. While those conversations were proceeding, the All-India Congress Committee, on the 10th of October, passed a resolution repeating the demand of the Working Committee for a statement by His Majesty's Government of their war aims and peace aims. They demanded also that India should be declared an Independent Nation and that present application of this status should be given to the largest possible extent.

VICEROY'S DECLARATION

"I reported my conversations in detail to His Majesty's Government, who at a time of overwhelming pressure have been devoting the closest attention to the problems of India. It was in the light of profound consideration and long discussion that on the 18th October, I made a declaration on behalf of His Majesty's Government. That declaration emphasized first that Dominion Status remained the goal for India; second, that His Majesty's Government were prepared to reconsider the scheme of the present act at the end of the war in consultation with leaders of opinion in India; third, that His Majesty's Government attached importance to associating public opinion in India with the prosecution of the war, and that for that purpose they contemplated the formation of a Consultative Group, the details of which were to be settled after I had further consulted with party leaders.

RECEPTION TO STATEMENT.

"The announcements in my statement are of great importance. Their importance has been belittled, but they represent points of real substance. The debates in Parliament which followed the publication of my statement brought out another important point—the readiness of His Majesty's Government, if certain conditions were secured, to associate Indian opinion in a still closer and more responsible manner with the conduct of the war by a temporary expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council. But the reception in British India, both of my declaration and of the subsequent debates in Parliament was, so far as the Congress was concerned, definitely hostile. The Congress Working Committee, on the 22nd of October passed a resolution to the effect that my declaration was entirely unsatisfactory, and called upon the Congress Ministries in the Provinces to resign. The Muslim League on the same day asked that certain doubts should be removed, and complete clarification of the declaration secured, subject to which they, empowered their President, if fully satisfied, "to give an assurance of co-operation and support on behalf of the Mussulmans of India to the British Government for the purpose of prosecution of the war.'

TALKS WITH LEADERS.

I next invited Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and Mr. Jinnah to come to see me on November 1st, and I discussed the whole position with them frankly. I had already in my previous conversations discussed with them, as with almost all my visitors, from various aspects the possibility of an expansion of the Governor-General's Council. I now told them that if in regard to association at the Centre, we had been unable to go further than the Consultative Group, it was because of the lack of prior agreement between the major communities such as would contribute to harmonious working in the Centre. I added, that the manifestos issued on 22nd October by the Congress Working Committee and the Muslim League had shown only too clearly the Gulf that existed between the attitude of these two great parties.

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

I begged my visitors in these circumstances to meet and to have discussions among themselves on the provincial position, with a view thereafter to putting forward in agreement proposals which could be considered for some expansion of the Governor-General's Council at the Centre. I told them that I saw no necessity for every detail of the differences between them in the provinces to be resolved. What was needed was a sufficient resolution of those differences to make the devising of a scheme for harmonious co-operation at the Centre practicable. I begged them in the most earnest manner to spare no endeavour to reach agreement; and I emphasized that this was essentially a question affecting Indians on which agreement between Indians themselves was what I was anxious to secure. I repeated the profound anxiety not only of myself but of His Majesty's Government to leave nothing undone which would contribute to achieve that agreement.

PROFOUND DISAPPOINTMENT.

The discussions which I suggested have taken place. But the result to me has been a profound disappointment. There remains to-day entire disagreement between the representatives of the major parties on fundamental issues. All I will say now is that I am not prepared to accept this failure. I propose in due course to try again, in consultation with the leaders of these great parties and the Princes, to see if even now there may still be the possibility of securing unity. During all the time I have been in India, there is nothing I have been more anxious to secure than unity. And unity matters far more to India than is perhaps always realised. Unity, too, means that Indians, whatever their community or whatever their party allegiance, and whether they dwell in British India or in the Indian States, must work together in a common scheme. It is worth a great deal to try to bring that about.

I may have been unsuccessful so far but I shall try again. And when I try again I would ask India to remember my difficulties, and give me credit for an earnest goodwill and an earnest desire to assist. We are dealing with a problem that has defeated the united endeavours of the greatest organizations in this country. There are grave differences of view which have to be taken into account, which should be bridged. There are strong and deeply-rooted interests which are entitled to the fullest consideration and whose attitude is not a thing lightly to be brushed aside. There are minorities which are great in numbers as well as great in historic importance, and in culture. Those are all factors to which full weight has to be given. But complex as the problems are, I refuse to regard them as insoluble, and I prefer to believe that, like other human problems, they will yield to patient discussion in a spirit of goodwill.

In this belief I am encouraged by the friendly feeling which has pervaded my discussions with the leaders of parties. I would ask the country, and I would ask the leaders of the great political parties and their constituents, who I know have faith in those leaders, and are ably led by them, to give me the help which I so much need if there is to be any hope of overcoming our difficulties and reaching the result, which, I am sure, that we all of us desire.

VICEROY'S LETTER TO LEADERS

Letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the All-India National Congress, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., President, All-India Muslim League, dated the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, 2nd November, 1939:—

"You will remember that I agreed during our conversation yesterday to let you have in concrete form the proposition which I put to you and the other gentlemen, who were present at the meeting, emphasizing that I did so with a genuine desire to help, a desire fully shared by His Majesty's Government.

2. The proposition which I invited you and the other gentlemen present to consider, as leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League, was that, given the great importance of ensuring harmonious working at the Centre, you should enter upon discussions between yourselves with a view to discovering whether you could reach a basis of agreement between yourselves in the provincial field, consequent on which you could let me have proposals which would result in representatives of your two organisations immediately participating in the Central Government as members of my Executive Council. I brought out, too, that in my judgment it ought not to be necessary absolutely to resolve every detail of such differences as may exist in the provinces. What was required, as was remarked in the course of the discussion, was a degree of agreement in respect of the Provinces such as to make it possible for my visitors, and the organizations which they represented, to put forward a scheme which could be considered for the Centre.

ARRANGEMENT FOR CENTRE

3. I added, in regard to any arrangement at the Centre,—

First, that one would hope that it might be found practicable to include also one or possibly more representatives of other important groups, and that that was a question on which I should value your advice when we came to grapple with the details:

Secondly, that the arrangement which I invited you to consider for the Centre would be an 'ad hoc' arrangement for the period of the war, and quite distinct from the much wider question of constitutional reform at the end of the war; and I mentioned that on that last point my declaration had set out the position of His Majesty's Government. I attach a copy of the extracts from that declaration which I brought to the notice of the meeting yesterday.

Thirdly, that the position of anyone appointed to my Executive Council as a member of a political party would be identical, in privileges and in obligations, with that of the existing members of my Council: and

MAKESHIFT ARRANGEMENT

Fourthly, that the arrangement would be within the General Scheme of the existing law. It would be admittedly and inevitably a makeshift arrangement for the duration of the campaign. I brought out that what was required now, if we could get a workable scheme together, was to put it into operation with as little delay as possible pending the more general review of the whole constitutional position which His Majesty's Government have expressed their readiness to undertake after the conclusion of hostilities.

4. I think the above makes the position clear. Let me in conclusion repeat that, as I said yesterday, I am at any time at your disposal or that of the other gentlemen, who attended our meeting, whether jointly or singly, to give any assistance in my power in reaching conclusions on these most important matters. I feel certain, as I said yesterday, that the suggestions I have put to you, reflecting as they do very real and substantial evidence of the anxiety of His Majesty's Government to reach a complete understanding, will receive full and sympathetic consideration from you".

The following are extracts from the Viceroy's declaration of 18th October 1939:—

"His Majesty's Government recognise that when the time comes to resume consideration of the plan for the future Federal Government of India, and of the plan destined to give effect to the assurances given in Parliament by the late Secretary of State, it will be necessary to reconsider in the light of the then circumstances to what extent the details of the plan embodied in the Act of 1935 remain appropriate. And I am authorised now by His Majesty's Government to say that at the end of the war they will be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of the several communities, parties, and interests, in India, and with the Indian Princes, with a view to securing their aid and co-operation in the framing of such modifications as may seem desirable."

I added:—

"I trust, in what I have just said, made clear that the intention and the anxiety of His Majesty's Government is, as stated in the instrument of instructions to the Governor-General, to further the partnership between India and the United Kingdom within the Empire to the end that India may attain her due place among the great Dominions.

REVISION WHEN WAR ENDS

The Scheme of Government embodied in the Act of 1935 was designed as an essential stage in that process. But I have made clear in what I have just said that His Majesty's Government will, at the end of the war, be prepared to regard the Scheme of the Act as open to modification in the light of Indian views. And I would make it clear, too, that it will be their object, as at all times in the past it has been, to spare no pains to further agreement by any means in their power in the hope of contributing to the ordered and harmonious progress of India towards her goal."

I remarked finally, speaking of the demands of the minorities for an assurance that full weight would be given to their views and interests.

"It is unthinkable that we should now proceed to plan afresh, or to modify in any respect any important part of India's future constitution without again taking counsel with those who have in the recent past been so closely associated in a like task with His Majesty's Government and with Parliament."

PLEA FOR HARMONY AND GOODWILL

Viceroy Reviews Progress And Failure Of Talks With Leaders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

His Excellency the Viceroy in a message to India broadcast tonight said:—

It is with profound regret that I have to announce that the conversations which at my instance had been inaugurated between the representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League have so far not achieved what I had hoped. The country is entitled to know in a matter of such moment and at a time of such gravity what the nature was of the proposition which I invited my friends in those two organizations to consider. I shall tomorrow publish correspondence which will make the position perfectly clear.

Let me only say that my object has been in these discussions to bring together the leaders of the great parties and to endeavour to secure, as a result of personal contact between them, and with what personal assistance I could myself give, that measure of agreement in the Provinces which in their view would enable them to put forward proposals for constructive advance at the Centre for the period of the war such as would be represented by some expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council and by the inclusion in it of political leaders.

NEED FOR HARMONY.

My declaration of 18th October contemplated a Consultative Group. It offered an arrangement relatively so limited as that group only because of the marked divergences of view between the great communities, divergences, the existence of which held out no hope of harmonious working at the Centre on the basis of joint membership of my Executive Council at a time when harmonious working was of the first importance. Nevertheless, I am persuaded that that group holds great possibilities for the future; possibilities, I feel sure, greater than are commonly realised.

It is, I need not say, a profound disappointment to me after so much endeavour on the part of His Majesty's Government on the part of those leaders with whom I have conferred, and of their friends, as well as on my own part, that we have no more to show, and that in so many provinces we should be left with no choice but to use the Emergency Provisions inserted for that purpose in the Government of India Act. As for those provisions, let me emphasize that they are an expedient, not a sanction. My own strong feeling in regard to their use I cannot better convey than by a paraphrase of the quotation that appears in Arabic characters upon the great gateway at 'Fatehpur Sikri.' That quotation says:

"Life is a bridge, a bridge that you shall pass over;
You shall not build your house upon it."

Nor in the wider field to I propose to take this disappointment as final, or to abandon the efforts I am making to bring about the friendly adjustment of differences in this country to the end that we can continue to co-operate over the achievement of our common objectives.

ANOTHER EFFORT

Differences and difficulties such as those which now threaten to retard—even to reverse—the course of constitutional development in India and the earliest attainment of the common goal, will not disappear spontaneously, nor will they be conjured away by any refusal to recognise their existence. They will be resolved only by negotiations carried out in a spirit of mutual accommodation and trust and with a firm resolve to succeed.

I will say no more than that to-night. But I would ask for patience and for the goodwill of the Indian people, and of the great political organizations, whether of the members of those organizations or their leaders, in the efforts I propose to continue to make. The difficulties are great. How great they are has been most clearly revealed by the events of the last six weeks. But the attempt to reconcile them is one which it is imperative to make and in which, whether I fail or I succeed, I shall spare no effort to bring about the result which is I know at the heart of all of those who care for India and for her future.—A. P.

Rajen Babu's Reply

(Continued from page 1.)

British Government in declaring India a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people. This crisis is entirely political and is not related to the communal issue in India. It raises vital questions in regard to the war aims of the British Government and the position of India in relation to them.

The Congress Working Committee, as you are aware, issued a lengthy statement on September 14th, 1939, in which they invited the British Government to declare these war aims and, in particular, how these aims were going to apply to India and to be given effect to in the present. It was further stated that the Indian people must have the right of self-determination by framing their own constitution through a constituent Assembly, without external interference, and should guide their own policy. On the 10th of October, 1939, the All-India Congress Committee approved of and endorsed this statement, and stated that in the declaration to be made by the British Government, India must be declared an independent nation and present application should be given to this status to the largest possible extent. The Committee further added that Indian freedom must be based on democracy and unity and the full recognition and protection of the rights of all minorities.

Subsequent to this, the policy of the British Government was declared in the Viceregal statement, extracts from which you have been good enough to send me. This statement was considered by the Congress Working Committee soon after and the Committee expressed their opinion that it was unfortunate and wholly unsatisfactory. As a consequence of this, they felt compelled to declare that they were unable to give any support to Great Britain and to call upon the Provincial Governments, in Provinces where the Congress is in a majority, to tender their resignations.

It is worthy of note that the Viceregal declaration of British policy met with disapproval of the overwhelming body of opinion in India, even outside the Congress.

Subsequent statements made on behalf of the British Government in Parliament have not made any essential difference to the policy outlined in the Viceregal statement, and as you have rightly pointed out, that policy is still governed by the extracts from it that you have kindly sent us. "I am afraid it is quite impossible for us to accept this policy or to consider any steps to further co-operation unless the policy of the British Government is made clear in a declaration on the lines suggested by the Congress.

It has pained us to find the communal question being dragged in this connection. It has clouded the main issue. It has been repeatedly said on behalf of the Congress that it is our earnest desire to settle all points of communal controversy by agreement and we propose to continue our efforts to this end. But I would point out that this question does not in any respect come in the way of a declaration of Indian freedom as suggested above. Such a declaration applies to the whole of India and not to any particular community, and the Constituent Assembly which will frame India's constitution, will be formed on the widest possible basis of franchise and by agreement in regard to communal representation. We are all agreed that there must be full protection of minority rights and interests and this protection should be by agreement between the parties concerned. The British Government taking or sharing the burden has, in our opinion, made a settlement of the question much more difficult than it should have been. It should allay all anxiety on the part of the British Government when the Congress declares that it contemplates no constitution which does not carry with it the protection of real minorities to their satisfaction.

It seems to us that a clear declaration of the kind suggested is an essential preliminary to any further consideration of the matter. I should like to add that recent developments in the European War have made it all the more necessary for a clear enunciation of war aims. If a satisfactory declaration is made, a discussion of the proposal made by Your Excellency will be appropriate and useful and we shall gladly discuss it with you.

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that Gandhiji is in full agreement with this letter. We propose to leave to-morrow evening for Wardha unless Your Excellency desires otherwise.

KHAKSAR DISPUTE SETTLED

All Members In Custody To Be Released

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5.

Mian Ahmad Shah, Bar-at-Law, in the course of a statement says: "I am glad to state that the Khaksar dispute has been satisfactorily settled. I am grateful to the new Government for their prompt and considerate action in the matter. All the restrictions have been removed and the movement is now to function normally. All Khaksars in custody, whether convicted or under-trial, have been unconditionally released. The question of compensation will deserve due consideration in deserving cases.

JINNAH THANKED

After criticising the former Congress Government for their attitude towards the movement he concludes: "We are specially grateful to Mr. Jinnah, the Muslim League, other organisations and other individuals that sympathised with us in our troubles". A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the money market, with clearing banks' surplus for lending purposes still on high level, borrowers continued to obtain loans cheaply.

Discounts remained steady and the market received 53 per cent. of its applications for this week's Treasury Bills at an average rate of one pound three and four pence.

This result is considered satisfactory as competition is again keen as shown by the fact that the total applications for 55 millions sterling offered, exceeded 102 millions.

Wall Street closed irregular.—Reuter.

COMMERCIALISM OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Dr. Paranjpye's Condemnation

POONA, Nov. 5.

The fourth session of the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Conference commenced here to-day.

Welcoming the delegates Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that the importance of education as the principal factor in national regeneration remained unaffected. In fact with the changing times it had been more and more fully realised.

Dr. Paranjpye deprecated the atmosphere of commercialism which pervades many of our schools and suggested that the real remedy was to allow only responsible public or semi-public bodies to conduct schools which are recognised or which receive public aid and the inspecting staff should be careful to see that commercialism does not enter there indirectly by the back door. The requisite extent of facilities for secondary education should be laid down provisionally for each area and no new schools should be recognised in it if enough facilities already exist."

Dr. Paranjpye stressed the necessity of a strong organisation of teachers to preserve proper conditions for the teaching profession. He was not in favour of a trade union of teachers "for trade union methods are not suitable for what should be public spirited work but if what one sometimes hears has any foundation in fact, teachers must be alive to their own interests."—A. P.

Hitler's Fifth Column Getting Busy In Britain

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Mail)

Hitler's Fifth Column is getting busy in Britain once again. It is engaged in spreading depressing stories about the might of German army and air force, and their immense superiority over anything possessed by the Allies.

Some of their stories are almost fantastic. One story is that Germany has 80,000 planes. Another is that she has huge guns that can far outrange anything possessed by Britain and France.

These story-tellers turn out to be members of now defunct organisations which used to specialise in the so-called cultivation of Anglo-German friendship, and in sending parties of English men and women to Nuremberg, Munich and other parts of Germany on free or cut-price tours.

FINE FOR KIDNEY AND BLADDER WEAKNESS

STOP GETTING UP NIGHTS LOOK AND FEEL YOUNGER

Keep your kidneys and prostate free from germs, poisons and acid, purify the blood and put healthy activity into kidneys and bladder and you'll live a healthier, happier and longer life.

One most efficient and harmless way to do this is to get from your chemist a Rs. 1-2 box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules and take them as directed—the swift results will surprise you.

Besides getting up nights, some symptoms of kidney trouble are backache, moist palms, leg cramps, puffy eyes and loss of energy.

Don't be an EASY MARK and accept a substitute—Ask for Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules — from Haarlem in Holland perfected in America. GET GOLD MEDAL — the original—the genuine—a grand kidney stimulant and diuretic, the famous urinary antiseptic entirely free from animal matter. Look for the Gold Medal on the box.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 10, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 23, 1358
Parsi: Khordad 2, 1309
Hightide: 6-50, 19-42
Lowtide: 0-06, 13-48
Sunrise: 6h. 42m.
Sunset: 6h. 4m.

Woman Ayurvedic Doctor Passes Away

Mrs. Appa Sathe Shastri-Ayurvedacharya died on Saturday afternoon.

She was a popular Ayurvedic practitioner of Bombay and in her death Ayurveda has lost a well-known figure.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m., in the Congress Committee's Office.

SHARADA MANDAL, DADAR

Under the joint auspices of the Sharada Mandal, Dadar and the Maharashtra Prakashan Santha, the first anniversary day of the Mandal and the Publication ceremony of a Book "Khismis" written by Mr. V. R. Tipnis, will be celebrated under the presidentship of Prof. Vasant Narayan Naik, M.A. at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Dadar Vanmali Hall. Prof. K. P. Kulkarni, Prof. D. K. Kelkar and others will also speak.

JINNAH TO ADDRESS PUBLIC MEETING TO-MORROW

The Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League will accord a public reception to Qaid-i-A'zam, Mr. Mohammedali Jinnah on his arrival at the Central Station of the B. B. & C. I. Rly., at 8 a.m., (S. T.), on Tuesday, the 7th inst. All Mussalmans are invited to attend at the reception and on the same evening a public meeting will be held at 9-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Mohammedali Road, near Mandvi Post Office when Mr. Jinnah is expected to speak on the present Political situation

Bombay Women's Literacy Committee

The Education Sub-Committee of the Bombay Women's Association has undertaken to start 50 Literacy Classes for women from the first of December, 1939.

The Education Sub-Committee is called the Literacy Committee of the Bombay Women's Association and has co-opted all the members of the Association, on the above Committee, with Mrs. Urmila Mehta as the Chairman and Mrs. Indira Joshi, Miss Gokhale and Miss Wagle, as Jt Hon. Secretaries.

The first meeting of the Literacy Committee was held on Saturday the 21st October, 1939, at the Servants of India Society, when the following Sub-Committees were appointed. (1) Executive Committee with Miss Rustamji as Chairman (2) Collection Sub-Committee with Miss Bachuben Lotwala and Mrs. Ushaben Khandwala as Jt. Hon. Secretaries. (3) Organisation Sub-Committee with Mrs. J. Ralji as Chairman, and Miss Freny Sunawala and Miss Wagle, as Jt. Hon. Secretaries. (4) Propaganda Sub-Committee with Mrs. Urmila Mehta as Chairman. (5) Curriculum Sub-Committee with Miss Rustamji as Chairman.

At the First Literacy Committee's meeting the estimated budget of Rs. 5,000 has been passed, out of which Rs. 1,000 has been donated by Miss Rustamji, to proceed with the preliminary work. These classes will be continued for 4 months and paid women teachers will be appointed for this period. It has been decided by the Committee not to depend upon the voluntary teachers.

STOMACH PAIN Eased at Once

After weeks on milk and soda

Have you ever had to choose between semi-starvation and sickness? How depressing it is, for week after week, to have barely enough nourishment to keep life together. What a joy when this nightmare is suddenly banished, and healthy, happy enjoyment of hearty meals makes life worth living again.

That was the experience of Mr. R. J. who was so delighted that he writes:—"I feel bound to tell you how wonderful I have found Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I first had a bad stomach 12 months ago; and for weeks on end was kept on milk and soda, until I was too weak to care. Nothing made any difference until a fortnight ago I tried your powder. It eased the pain straight away."

Does stomach pain sometimes attack you? Do you suffer from sickness, flatulence, palpitation, or the excess acid that so often leads to gastric or duodenal ulcer? Be wise and treat your stomach now with the famous remedy that has brought relief to thousands of stomach sufferers. Get a bottle of MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder which is only genuine if it has the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Second Fiddle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dead Men Tell No Tale". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Royal Hawaiian Entertainers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Juarez". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Actress Kyon Bani?" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The First World War". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Thin Ice". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Flying G-Men". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Mother India". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Savitri". Daily at 3-3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WOMEN'S URGENT DEMANDS

N. M. Joshi Prefers Mixed Organisations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Resolutions calling for the exclusive use of Swadeshi articles; urging for legislation requiring compulsory registration of marriages; asking for public support for legislation aiming at the removal of legal disabilities of women; calling for an intensification of the campaign against illiteracy; urging for the fixing of the minimum wage of working class women with a view to raising their deplorable standard of life, etc., were passed at the annual conference of the Bombay Women's Association, when it resumed its session on Saturday at the Brahman Sabha Hall.

Lady Vidyagouri Nilkant, in the course of her presidential address, pleaded for the unity of women, in order to withstand the difficulties and dangers ahead of them. She also pleaded for the equality of status for women.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Chairman of the Bombay Women's Association, in the course of her preliminary address, reviewed the part that women were playing in the social, economic and educational life of Bombay, and pleaded for the launching of a vigorous campaign for the social betterment of women.

MIXED ORGANIZATION

Making a plea to restrict the scope of the women's movement only to the special disabilities of women, Mr. N. M. Joshi said that, mixed organisations open to all were better than communal and sectional organisations which tended to create separatist tendencies. Unfortunately the country was suffering from too many such organisations. The women's movement would only be justified in dealing with special disabilities imposed either by law or by custom.

Dealing with the position of women in various spheres, he said that the special feature of women's position in the economic sphere was one of dependency. Woman suffered from legal disabilities in the matter of inheritance. The Government of India Act empowered Provincial Governments to prohibit women's employment in certain departments. The Factories Act and the Indian Mines Act also imposed restrictions on women's employment, but they were more in the nature of safeguards than disabilities.

By custom women's work was generally restricted to the domestic sphere, and even the employment of educated women was restricted to the professions of teaching and nursing. There existed no political disabilities imposed upon women by law.

Smtis. Kamal Wagle and Bramhankar were elected delegates to the forthcoming Lucknow Session of the All-India Women's Conference.

TAXI OWNERS' GRIEVANCES

Resolutions expressing gratitude to the Congress Ministry for their prompt action in redressing the grievances of taxi-owners in Bombay particularly with regard to uneconomic competition were passed this evening at a general meeting of the Taxi-Owners' Association held at the Congress House.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who presided said that the view-point of the Congress with regard to Trade Unions was to harmonise the conflicting interests. He appealed to the employers and employees in the taxi trade to cooperate in the matter of giving the maximum facilities to the public.

Late Mr. I. A. Divekar

(From A Correspondent.)

The Bene-Israel community of Bombay suffered a great loss by the death of Mr. Isaac Abraham Divekar after a long illness on Sunday, at the age of 86.

The deceased was the grandson of Mr. Samuel Jacob Divekar who had founded and maintained the "Shaare Rason" Synagogue for several years.

Mr. Divekar devoted most part of his life to the education and upliftment of the community. He

Late Mr. Divekar

was well versed in Hebrew and was conducting free classes for boys and girls in that language.

He was a trustee and manager of the "Shaare Rason" Synagogue for 40 years and worked arduously and unstintingly for its welfare. For 25 years he was on the management of the Jewish Nirasrit Fund which has expanded considerably and relieved much distress in the community.

"At Home" To Babreker

An "At Home" was given in the honour of Mr. D. S. Babrekar, on his appointment as the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Sunday evening, when Prof. V. G. Rao presided.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mayor of Bombay, paying a tribute to Mr. Babrekar said that the Government made a good choice in appointing Mr. Babrekar as a Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. M. I. M. Rowji said that Mr. Babrekar had risen by the dint of his merit. His work in the Schools Committee was meritorious.

Among those who attended the function were Mr. G. G. Morarji, Mr. E. R. Hirjibedhin and others.

Thana-Kolaba Students Support Ministerial Resignations

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, November 5.

The Thana-Kolaba District Students' Conference opened this afternoon with Mrs. Meenakshi Karhadkar in the chair.

She deplored the communal outlook of Rashtriya Seva Sangh. Exhorted the youth to take part on the side of Congress in the nation's fight.

Pramila Raje moved the war resolution supporting Congress and congratulating Congress Ministries on their resignations. The resolution was passed unanimously.

About 500 students attended the conference including ladies.

(Continued from col. 5)

to the Hedjaz during present season, which it is distressed to add, that it does with profound regret and shall feel very grateful to you if you will be good enough to use your best influence for securing justice to and furthering the cause of national shipping owned, controlled and managed by Indians themselves.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HEAD CONSTABLE

Charge Of Grievous Hurt With A View To Extort Illegal Gratification

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

THANA, November 5.

Sensational allegations of beating a Kathodi with a view to getting an illegal gratification from him were narrated by the prosecution at the Thana Sessions in a case in which Laxman Vithoba Vichare a Head Police Constable in charge of Dahisar outpost in Kalyan Taluka is being tried for an offence under 329 I. P. C. grievous hurt with a view to extort illegal gratification.

The Head Constable who is at present under suspension has been committed to the Thana Sessions by the Kalyan Resident First Class Magistrate.

While opening the prosecution before Mr. A. G. Wells, Thana Sessions Judge and a jury, Mr. M. S. Rangnekar the Public Prosecutor, Thana narrated the facts which led to the prosecution.

RIOT INCIDENTS

There was a riot and a big fracas at Malangwadi Fair in the last week of January and the Police Officers were investigating into the crime. The accused the Head Constable, it is alleged, ed, who was in charge of the Dahisar outpost came to Usatne village on the 12th of February, and at night called Lakshya Kathodi, the leader of the Kathodis and asked for Rs. 15, as there were 15 heads in all.

The Kathodi pleaded poverty and would not pay. Thereupon the Head Constable it is alleged got excited and beat the Kathodi with stick, chappal and gave him a number of blows on his chest, with the result that the Kathodi succumbed to his injuries 4 days later.

The widow of the Kathodi asked for a police report from the Police Patel, but he did not give any and asked the Kathodis to burn the body by means of wood to be got by demolishing the hut. The hut was thus demolished and the body cremated.

The next day the woman went to a Congressman at Kansa near Mumbra, who got her statement recorded.

A few days later the woman went to a pleader at Kalyan and then an application was drafted and sent to the District Superintendent of Police, The Home Member and the District Magistrate Thana. Enquiries by the Police resulted in the arrest of the accused and his suspension.

A number of Kathodis have been examined at the Thana Sessions. Messrs. V. M. Durve, a Kalyan Pleader, Chotubhai Desai, Secretary Mumbra Congress Committee and Prabhakar Palaye a Congress worker have also been examined.

The case is proceeding. Mr. D. J. Raje, Advocate is defending the accused Head Police Constable.

Scindia Suspends Haj Service

Protest Against Allocation Of 25 Per Cent Share Of Line Only

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., to the Government of India, as also to prominent Muslim and Hindu leaders and to various Commercial Associations:—

In view of the peremptory and anti-national decision taken by the Government of India under the plea of present war situation for allotting the meagre 25 per cent. of the pilgrim passenger traffic to the Scindia Company, the national shipping concern of India and the lion's share of 75 per cent to the Mogul Line, the British Shipping Company carrying that trade, the Scindia Company telegraphed to the Government of India to-day as follows: "The Scindia Company is deeply pained at the decision of the Government of India conveyed to them in telegram No. ND674|39 of 2nd November from the Department of Education, Health and Lands that its Haj Line will be allotted 25 per cent of the pilgrim passenger traffic while the Mogul Line will be allotted 75 per cent. The Company is constrained to observe that your statement that the present basis of allocation is necessitated by war conditions and will be in force for this season only and will not be regarded as adjudication of the dispute between the companies regarding peace time trade hardly lessens the shock which your decision has given to the Company as it considers the same highly detrimental to the cause of national shipping and is amazed that the same should have been taken when anxiety for enlisting the co-operation of India and recognising its equal status has been freely expressed in the highest quarters.

"Although the Company was fully justified in demanding not less than fifty per cent. of this passenger traffic in view of reasons and arguments embodied in the Company's previous correspondence and although it has been warmly recognised by the pilgrims of the Muslim Community and the public leaders both, inside and outside the legislatures that the Scindia Company has rendered splendid services for meeting the longfelt wants and amenities and conveniences of the pilgrims and although the Government of India have failed to effect a just and proper settlement between the two companies even during the course of the last two years, when the Scindia had been running this service at considerable sacrifices and heavy losses to itself, the Scindia Company, with a view to do all it can to help the Government of India in their anxiety to provide facilities for pilgrims desirous of going to the Hedjaz, and for making the best economical use of shipping tonnage available for that purpose under the present war conditions and also with a view to serve the Muslim community in carrying out its religious duty to perform the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, not only did not insist upon its share to which it was justly entitled, but on the contrary, despite what it had done in the past and what it could do now with its steamers for the carriage of pilgrims solely with a view to accommodate to the utmost with the wishes of the Government, expressed its willingness under the present emergency to berth its steamers alternately with those of the Mogul Line for carriage of pilgrims during the current Haj season.

The Company is deeply distressed that instead of welcoming the proposal of alternate sailings and recognising its equity for helping Government in their desire to make arrangements for the carriage of pilgrims in war times, the Government of India have allotted a meagre share of 25 per cent to this national concern which not only strikes at the fundamental demand in India for national shipping participating adequately in India's overseas trade for which the Government have expressed anxiety and given definite assurance in the past, an assurance which was repeated by the Viceroy himself when he expressed at the beginning of this year full sympathy for the continued growth and progress of the Indian Mercantile Marine but it undoubtedly strengthens the existing domination of British Shipping in India's trades. The Company was and is anxious and willing to carry the Muslim pilgrims even under war conditions to the Hedjaz but as the peremptory decision of the Government of India in alloting it the meagre share of 25 per cent. gives a terrible set-back to the Company's activities and to the cause of national shipping without in any way helping either the Government or benefitting the pilgrims, the Company feels quite helpless in the matter and is driven to the only alternative which is desirable and practicable in the larger interests of national shipping that in view of the Government of India's latest decision as regards the allotment of the lion's share of the Haj trade to the Mogul Line that is the British shipping interests, which decision has been taken by them notwithstanding their professions to further encourage and strengthen the cause of Indian shipping and which strengthens the hold and domination of British shipping in India's trade at the cost and sacrifice of Indian shipping, the Scindia Company should suspend its sailings

(Continued in col. 3)

GRAND WATER POLO TOURNAMENT

GOLWALLA BROS' TEAMS
vs.
CALCUTTA (The Central Swimming Club)
ON
Tues., 7th Nov. at 6-30 p.m. Parsee "A" Entire proceeds to War Fund.
Thur., 9th Nov. at 6-30 p.m. Parsee "B".
Sat., 11th Nov. at 8-30 a.m. Hindu.
Mon., 13th Nov. at 6-30 p.m. Parsee-Hindu Combined.
Tues., 14th Nov. at 6-30 p.m. All Bombay.
AT VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH BACK BAY.
Rate of admission Rs. 1-2 and 9 annas. Tickets available at Victoria Bath.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
THE LUCKY 7TH HARDY FAMILY HIT!
ANDY HARDY gets SPRING FEVER
with
Lewis STONE
MickeyROONEY
Cecilia PARKER
Fay HOLDEN

PAUL MUNI
BETTE DAVIS
JUAREZ
with
BRIAN AHERNE
CLAUDE RAINS • JOHN GARFIELD
DONALD CRISP
Joseph Calleia • Gale Sondergaard
Gilbert Roland • Henry O'Neill
Directed by WILLIAM DIETERLE
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE
NEW EMPIRE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Please NOTE Change in Matinee timing!
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED!

A Live Lesson in Real Romance

2ND WEEK! Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
ROXY

BOMBAY ACCORDS SINGULAR RECEPTION To AS YOU PLEASE

Unprecedented Success at
IMPERIAL
EVERY SHOW HOUSE FULL!
Now SHOWING To EAGER AUDIENCES
SABITA DEVI
IN
As You Please
with MOTILAL, VASANTEE, KHURSHID, MAZHAR, SUNALINI
Directed By:— SARVOTTAM BADAMI
SUDAMA'S FIRST HIT
PRODUCED at RANJIT

A SUPREME RELEASE
FIRST RAPTUROUS WEEK
IMPERIAL
DAILY: 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.
Also at 1-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

LAST DAY!
OF PRESENT PROGRAMME
ROYAL HAWAIIAN ENTERTAINERS

PRESENT
GLIMPSES OF THE SOUTH SEAS"
with
QUEENIE & DAVID KAILI
and the FULL Company
——:PLUS:——
GRETA CORRY
in New DANCE Creations!
EXCELSIOR
6-30 & 10 P.M.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-MORROW

SOHRAB MODI'S Splendid Achievement IN FOURTEENTH CITY WEEK!
MINERVA'S
PUKAR
or "THE GREAT MOGHUL"
AT
MINERVA
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1939.

TRY AGAIN

The Bombay Ministers' resignations have at last been accepted by the Governor, but, thanks to what Mr. Kher calls the "beauty of non-violence," they are parting in a spirit of perfect goodwill and mutual esteem. Mr. Kher also publicly expresses the Cabinet's "appreciation of the cordial co-operation which we received in the very difficult task we have had to discharge from His Excellency the Governor," and the latter, too has expressed a hope that "this interruption will prove of short duration." The Governor will doubtless concede that the fulfilment of his hope depends mainly on the British Government. Apart from the prospects of a final settlement, the Governor hopes that the public will continue to co-operate with Government in their various beneficent nation-building activities like labour welfare, rural development and mass education as without public co-operation "these activities cannot be fully continued and developed." We cannot yet say whether the Congress will be driven into inaugurating a campaign of non-co-operation and, if so, what that campaign will be like. And in this connection we cannot do better than urge every patriotic Indian to read and ponder over Gandhiji's article which we publish on this page. But till a crisis is actually precipitated it will be best for the public in their own interests to co-operate in all possible ways in carrying on the various nation-building activities in the province. It is, of course, understood that Government, on their side, will continue to adopt the Congress policy with regard to the activities in question.

No Embarrassment

A few words need also to be said about the Governor's reference to the aims and the prosecution of the war. With regard to war aims he said: "We are fighting, not for ourselves alone, but for every nation which wants peace for its development and for every person who asks for liberty in his life." The aims are stated in too general terms to be precise and clear enough. Every nation claims to want peace and every person wants "liberty in his life." But it is intriguing that the Governor makes no reference to the ideals of national freedom, self-determination and democracy. Have the British Government abandoned these ideals for nations other than their own? With regard to the conduct of the war the Governor points out how at present in Western Europe Britain and France are bearing the brunt of Hitler's aggression so as to prevent the menace from spreading to other continents and trusts "there can be no one who wishes to stab them in the back as they face their ordeal." Now, Gandhiji himself has said on this point: "I hold the opinion strongly that whilst by their own action the British Government have made it impossible for the Congress to co-operate with them in the prosecution of the war, the Congress must not embarrass them in its prosecution." Gandhiji has also said before that there may not be civil disobedience on a large scale unless Congressmen "are goaded into it?" We still hope that Congress will not be goaded into doing anything which it has no desire to do.

Win Over The Minorities

We must confess that the outcome of the Delhi negotiations is not so far particularly hopeful. The Viceroy has published the correspondence which passed between him, on the one hand, and Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah on the other. The correspondence shows that the negotiations have failed not because of any differences between the Congress and the League but because of the difference between Britain and India on the fundamental moral issue of war aims without a clarification of which it is impossible for the Congress to consider any subsidiary proposal. India wants a clarification of those aims in terms of the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Congress and endorsed by the A.I.C.C. The British Government still shirk such a clarification. The Congress position is that a clear declaration of the War aims as desired by it is an essential preliminary to any further consideration of proposals for reforms at the Centre in martial circumstances. The clarification of war aims in regard to India makes the dragging in of the communal issue, as is done by the Viceroy, wholly irrelevant. As Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru says, on the issue of the independence of the country there is no difference between the Congress and the Muslim League and we are glad that the talk he had with Mr. Jinnah referred to the political issues only, that, as is evident from Mr. Jinnah's reply to the Viceroy, there is no question of a breakdown of negotiations on the subject of safeguards for the Muslims for the simple reason that it was not discussed and that both sides desire the continuance of negotiations in one form or other and better appreciate each other's point of view. The negotiations must be continued so long as there is the slightest hope of even a tentative settlement. Gandhiji rightly suggests that the "Congress should have no quarrel with the League for getting all it can through the British Power." At the same time Congress should not encourage either the British Government or any minority in India to make demands that militate against Indian freedom and nationalism. With these reservations it is always an advantage to the country and to the majority community, as the late Lokamanya Tilak said on the eve of the famous Lucknow Pact, to give rather too much to the minorities and win their love and loyalty than to give them too little and thereby keep them ever discontented and prone to rely on alien agencies for their safeguards. The Viceroy asks "for patience and for the goodwill of the Indian people and of the great political organizations, whether of the members of those organizations or their leaders, in the efforts he proposes to continue to make." His appeal will not go in vain. The difficulties he says, are great. Yes there are difficulties but they are mostly of Britain's own making. Let Britain make the declaration that the Congress wants and the difficulties will disappear. If the Viceroy wishes to try again, let his efforts be directed towards inducing the British Government to respond to the demand of the Congress.

Army Commissions

It is believed that the military authorities have decided to recruit fifty Europeans per month from civil life in India, to be trained for Commissions for the duration of the war, and that a similar scheme for emergency Commissions for Indians and Anglo-Indians on parallel lines will be announced shortly. It is not desirable to have two separate schemes for this purpose. As it has already been announced that in the matter of such recruitment Indians and Europeans will be treated alike, it is best from every point of view to have one scheme for all on equal terms, the number to be recruited at any stage depending upon the requirements at that stage and due preference being given to those who have previous military training or war experience irrespective of racial distinctions. Such a system will convince the people of India of the 'bona fides' of the British Government in their professions of equality of status between Indians and the British and will ensure better response to their appeals for recruitment.

It may, indeed, be validly urged that Indians deserve special consideration in this matter. Indianisation of the Army has been so woefully neglected in the past that just amends must be made at least now in the hour of common danger. It may be objected that comparatively few Indians are suitable for recruitment of officers immediately. But this is not true with regard to the limited requirements of the present and the immediate future. In any case the Europeans who are to be recruited for commissions are in no way superior to Indians. The various University Training Corps will provide as many suitable Indians as may be required immediately. After all the recruits are not to work as officers immediately but have got to be trained. India will no longer tolerate any insinuation that she cannot immediately provide the necessary number of persons fit to undergo training. To ensure a steady supply of suitable recruits, the number of University Training Corps should be increased forthwith.

OUR LONDON LETTER

British Reactions To Congress Demands

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The statement by the Viceroy of India in reply to the Congress demand on the British Government for the clarification of its war aims reminds many people in this country of the time of the great South Sea Bubble gamble. It may be remembered that a company was formed in London which invited the public to subscribe its money "for an object to be hereinafter divulged." The Viceroy on instructions from Whitehall rejected the hope expressed by the Congress Working Committee that co-operation between India and Britain might be founded on the only firm basis possible—equal free partnership and recognition of India as an independent nation.

There has, therefore, been a considerable discussion of the Indian problem in the British press. On October 10, the 'Times' made a sinister suggestion that "it is unfortunate that . . . Nazi propagandists should be able to represent the attitude of the Working Committee as a demonstration in Germany's favour. It certainly contrasts with the generous offers of aid . . . received from the Princes and with the spirited attitude of the Premiers of the Moslem Provinces of Punjab, Bengal and Sind . . . The British Governors cannot bind themselves to concede to the Indian Congress Party what would amount to a monopoly of the representation of Indian political opinion. The undertaking would constitute an injustice to other very important Indian interests."

★

The sinister suggestion has proved to be only too true. The White Paper, containing the Viceregal reply, is a staggering document since it refuses to make even a minor concession to Indian political opinion and attempts to foist upon the public a policy and proposals which have already been found unworkable and rejected. And in defence of its policy, Sir Samuel Hoare, on behalf of the British Government, made a speech in Parliament on Tuesday night which was in the style of British imperialist oratory.

The big stick with which he threatened the Indian National Congress was, what may be called, anointed with unction—"We have long ago set aside imperialist ambition for we believe that our mission in the world is not to govern other people but to help other people to govern themselves." And how? Sir Samuel, when he spoke of the Congress and non-co-operation, revealed how:—"Let then the Indian leaders," he said "carefully weigh these possibilities, consider the alternatives. I have tried to show that the grant of immediate and full responsibility at the British Indian centre is impossible . . . . If it comes to this issue we shall have no choice. The King-Emperor's Government must be carried on, and it will be carried on." That is how British imperialism fulfils its mission "to help other people to govern themselves." That is how Sir Samuel Hoare, who once thought that caravans can pass whilst the dogs bark, proposes to fulfil Britain's imperial trust in India.

Progressive political opinion in this country finds no difficulty in demolishing Sir Samuel Hoare's case. The imperialists' main defence for the refusal of the Congress claims, it is pointed out, is absurdly weak. It is nothing but that time-worn plea that the minorities must be protected against some nameless disaster which would threaten them did Indians really govern themselves.

★

In the course of the debate that followed in the House on Tuesday, a strong plea for the independence of India was made, among others by Mr. William Gallacher. The Indian National Congress, he said, was now the decisive political force in India, and represented the great masses of Indian people striving for democracy and for a better life than they have ever known before. Many Tories heckled Mr. Gallacher when he declared that nobody in Britain had any right to deny to the people of India the essential right to be members of an independent nation.

Mr. Gallacher went on to say that if India were given her independence and Britain withdrew, the various sections in India would be in a position to settle these problems and come to an understanding.

Of course, Miss Eleanor Rathbone felt that that should be done before another Power invaded India. She was obviously referring to the Soviet Union as did another Conservative M.P. who interrupted Mr. Gallacher with the cry of Russia when he said that he was positive that if India were given her freedom, in the shortest possible time the Indian people would be organised to ensure that nobody else marched in. Naturally Mr. Gallacher retorted "Before you begin to suggest that other people will march in, for goodness' sake have the decency to march out."

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Addressing a meeting of Opposition M.P.s in the Committee room of the House of Commons earlier in the week, Moulana Hasrat Mohani of the Muslim

(Continued on Page 3)

Mahatma On Testing Time For Congressmen

No C. D. In Terms Of Swaraj Without Complete Communal Unity And Perfect Non-Violence

NEW DELHI, November 5.

"I make bold to suggest that the one way to disarm communal suspicion is not to offer Civil Disobedience in terms of Swaraj. The position that is about to face the country is that of the British Government in alliance with the so-called minorities arrayed against the Congress single-handed. Civil Disobedience against this combination is a contradiction in terms", writes Mahatma Gandhi under the caption "The Congressman" in an article intended for publication in "Harijan" which missed publication in its last issue.

The following is the text of the article:—

"The Congressman seems to have become a distinct species. The various groups who make the Congress organisation have one thing in common. They are Nationalists to the core. They will die for India's independence, as they are living for it. They have made nationalism part of their religion whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Christians or any other.

COMMON BOND

Now the Congress contains besides those who need no other label but that of being Congressmen, Socialists, Communists, Kisan Sabhaites, Trade Unionists, Congress Nationalists, Royists, ex-Terrorists, the so-called Gandhites, etc. I have not intentionally omitted any group. Some of these have sub-divisions. The 'Forward Bloc' is an amalgam. Its other name is Leftists. As the Congress movement spreads, it may throw up other groups. But they have one thing in common: A burning passion for freedom and readiness to die for it.

It is true that the vast majority of Congressmen are Hindus. But they stand apart from the other Hindus, as we have found in the South during the campaign for temple entry. The Sanatanists, though I think and hope, a handful have fought the reformers who are mostly Congressmen and have denounced the latter as traitors to their religion. The Hindu Mahasabha is becoming a protest against the Congress. Some of its members use about the Congress language calculated to create contempt for it. They regard Hindus who belong to the Congress, as if they were enemies of Hinduism. The Muslims who belong to the Congress are almost outcastes.

CONGRESS IDEAL

That the Congressman stands for complete independence, for bold social reform, for broad tolerance, has a brilliant record for suffering and sacrifice is a matter for legitimate satisfaction. The formation of different groups in a mass organisation like the Congress is inevitable, and may be a distinct sign of progress and life.

SOME BIG QUESTIONS

But if it is so, why are there communal quarrels? Why do the Mahasabhaites distrust the Congress Hindus? Why do not men and women belonging to all faiths flock to the Congress banner, and last but not the least, is all well with the groups themselves which I have mentioned?

Let us examine their condition ....Are they centripetal or centrifugal? Do they strengthen the organisation or do they weaken it? Are they not bidding for power? Do they not distrust one another? Do they submit to discipline?

SEEDS OF DECAY

I am not able to give a flattering answer to all these questions.

I am afraid that these groups contain in themselves the seeds of the decay of the Congress. The cause that accounts for the

(Continued on page 9, col. 6)

Frankly Speaking

Boon For Allies

So the U. S. A. Congress has at last passed the Neutrality legislation and within a much shorter period of time than was expected. The decisive pro-Roosevelt change in the Congress which it represents has justifiably made the President and the Administration jubilant. So far as the belligerents are concerned it is a distinct boon for the Allies, both materially and morally. Given the necessary cash and the requisite ability to carry, they can almost double their fighting resources. Even more important than the material boon, the passage of the Bill constitutes a great moral and diplomatic victory for them, particularly after the rather foolish attack of M. Molotov against the policy of the U. S. A. Administration in this behalf. How Russian statesman will take this victory of the Allies we do not know. But Herr Hitler must be smarting rather bitterly.

Soviet-Finnish Crisis

The Soviet-Finnish situation has been the subject of conflicting reports during the last two or three days But what is obvious is that it is rapidly assuming serious proportions which must cause grave anxiety to a miserably weak Finland. The Rome report about the concentration of Soviet troops may not be actually true but it certainly constitutes a correct anticipation of what, unless a miracle intervenes, is going to happen. The *Pravda*—following M. Molotov—has already given a clear indication of the unbending attitude of Soviet Russia. That the Russians are determined to force their demands is also quite clear from the recent speech of the Finnish Premier, who, however, reiterates his country's resolve not compromise its integrity or independence. The position is, we fear, a hopeless one, for Finland. For, a Russian invasion, although it may at best cause a mild international flutter, will mean the end of that country.

Ribbentrop's Latest

Herr von Ribbentrop cannot be accused of lacking in capacity for wild adventures in international statesmanship. The Paris report may, therefore, be true that he is making a desperate effort to bring Russia in. The scheme is a division of the Balkans "whereby Germany will keep Hungary and Rumanian oil fields and share with Italy influence over Yugo-Slavia, abandoning to Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece." Apart from other factors likely to defeat his move, it is practically certain that Italy will flatly reject the arrangement for important reasons of self-interest, ideology and strategy. That being so, the Nazis are making matters worse for themselves by inspiring violent demonstrations against Hungary in Slovakia. That these demonstrations are inspired admits of no doubt. They are intended, therefore, as a preliminary of a campaign against Hungary which is bound to annoy rather than please Il Duce who holds the key to the situation in the Balkans.

A Desperate Fuehrer

Horrific threats are being addressed to Britain by the Nazis through neutral publicists. The latest is that the advertised air offensive to destroy her will most probably be launched this week. It is, of course, true that every day brings something to increase the exasperation of Herr Hitler. If reports are correct he is being dealt shocks after shock of disappointment by M. Stalin. And he is too helpless even to protest. Then there is the studied indifference of Signor Mussolini to his appeals which must have brought home to him the state of isolation to which he has been condemned. Now, America has contributed what is at least one of the last straws on the back of a far from docile gentleman. In his impotent rage, Hitler must be growing hysterical and passionately desirous of doing something madly desperate now, especially because he must know that waiting only adds to the cruel hopelessness of his position.

Congress & Businessmen

In his presidential speech at the third quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, held on Saturday, Mr. J. C. Setalvad strongly supported the Congress demand for full self-government. "Nothing less than this," he said, "will satisfy the merchants and industrialists, who have felt all these years how our trade and industries have been retarded, hampered and even ruined, by the economic policies and executive actions of the foreign Government." There is no doubt that the President echoed the feelings not only of the Chamber of which he is now the head but also of the Indian business community in general. Indian businessmen have often supported the Congress in the struggle for Swaraj and have thereby benefited themselves as well as the country. We trust they will continue to support it in the impending struggle, which, as Gandhiji says, "can become the last and decisive battle for Swaraj."

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

JUNAGADH, Nov. 2.

It is notified for general information by the Dewan that any enemy aircraft seized in prize in the jurisdiction of Junagadh State will be brought before a Prize Court for adjudication. Prize Courts have been located at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Karachi

Press report.

* * * *

Mr. J. C. Setalvad has declared the solidarity of the mercantile community with the Congress.

We have, however, no confirmation of the strong rumour that this has caused profound pain and annoyance to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

* * * *

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has publicly paid "an unqualified tribute to the high sense of public duty which they (Mr. Kher and his colleagues) brought to their task during their tenure of office."

The problem is to determine whether this is proof of the success or failure of democracy.

* * * *

It is quite thrilling to note that Mr. Jinnah will resume the Delhi talks "if for nothing, at least because I like Jawaharlal immensely".

We progress, we make progress.

* * * *

The Frontier Muslim League Party has decided that "it is not advisable to form a Ministry when the Congress Ministry resigns."

The strength of the Party, adds the report, is 13 in a house of 50.

Frontier Leaguers are evidently more conscious of the inelasticity of mathematical realities than their Bombay brethren.

* * * *

In the Meerut by-election to the U. P. Assembly in which the Hindu Mahasabha measured strength with the Congress, the former lost and forfeited the deposit too.

We hasten to offer our condolences to Mr. Savarkar on this doubly tragic accident.

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Scenes At Bombay Flying Club Meeting

—Headline.

The "President's" (?) flight was greatly admired.

* * * *

The German Wireless describes the American Neutrality Act as "nothing but the machinations of Jewish war profiteers."

We hope the Communist friends of German Nazi heartily and fully agree.

* * * *

The Finnish Premier "denied the Soviet suggestion that pressure had been brought to bear on Finland by other Powers".

—Reuter.

This is demonstrably wrong. What about Russia?

* * * *

According to an American paper, Britain and France will order 2,500 to 3,000 warplanes from America.

Herr Hitler need not worry over much. Comrade Stalin will supply him 6,000 fast flying and fighting words by M. Molotov.

* * * *

Nazis in Berlin declared the other day that "Mr. Churchill is enjoying his 'last quiet weekend'."

Hitler, of course, did his about the end of August.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It never reduces the size of a claim against an estate to file it.

Some men are born bald, some achieve baldness and others get married.

There are no shade trees and hammocks scattered along the road to success.

Whatever Noah's shortcomings were he knew enough to go in when it rained.

It isn't working for a living that hurts the average man, but the kind of living he gets for his work.

It is easy enough for a man to believe that a public office is a public trust—when some other man holds the office.

Nazi Plot In S. Sfrica

Ex-Reich Minister To Direct Operations

DISCLOSURES IN "STAR"

Factories And Services To Be Sabotaged?

JOHANNESBURG, November 5.

A NAZI PLOT FOR RISINGS THROUGHOUT SOUTH AFRICA, INCLUDING SABOTAGING OF FACTORIES AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES IS DISCLOSED BY THE NEWSPAPER THE "STAR".

THE PLOT ALSO INVOLVED EXPLOITATION OF PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICAN MINERAL RESOURCES BY A GERMAN COMPANY.

A GERMAN LEGATION CLERK WAS A MEMBER OF THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE, THUS HAVING IN SOME RESPECTS AUTHORITY OVER EVERY OTHER GERMAN DIPLOMAT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE "STAR" ADDS, DOCUMENTS IN ITS POSSESSION REVEAL THAT HERR LEITNER, A FORMER GERMAN MINISTER WAS ALSO A PROMINENT LEADER IN THIS UNDERGROUND ORGANISATION.—REUTER.

British And German Consular Officials

LONDON, Nov. 5

A number of British consular officials from Germany and Bohemia have arrived in Holland. They were exchanged against a number of German consular officials who had arrived in Italy from Palestine and India.—Reuter.

Germans In Hungary And Yugoslavia

BUDAPEST, Nov. 4

It is learned that German agents are assuring Germans living in Hungarian and Yugoslav villages that there is no truth in reports that they will be sent to the Reich.

They say that these reports arose from misunderstanding and such transfer will never materialise.—Reuter.

Jews Segregation Near Lublin

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Berlin Correspondent of the "Amsterdam Telegraaf" writes that some 22,000 Jews in Southern Poland have now been transported to a Jewish reservation near Lublin, in East Poland.

He says that the Jews were allowed to take only essential clothing and food for three days.

The Correspondent links this with an earlier report that German intends to set up a Jewish State in Lublin District of Poland. None of these reports have so far been confirmed.—Reuter.

Greek Ship's Crew In Britain

LONDON, November 5.

Thirty-eight members of the crew of the Greek steamer "Niccolaos Embiricos" landed from two life-boats on the South Coast. The vessel with the cargo of grain had sunk after two explosions.—Reuter.

Winston Churchill

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mr. Winston Churchill arrived at the British Headquarters today and lunched with Lord Gort, states Reuter's Special Correspondent with the British Expeditionary Force.—Reuter.

American Arms For Allies

NEUTRALITY LAW SEQUEL: ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHIPPING ACROSS ATLANTIC

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

New York's waterfront rumbled to-day with long lines of big ten-wheeled lorries bringing to the city's wharves all sorts of war-time supplies for shipment to the Allies following approval of the Neutrality Bill. Following the signature of the Bill, Britain, France and theoretically Germany too, will be able to buy arms in United States, provided they pay cash and transport them on their own ships. The passing of the Bill into law would be a signal for the Allies to begin shipping across the Atlantic some 300 aeroplanes, which have already been completed in American factories since the Arms Embargo was proclaimed. Many are in New York, awaiting shipment.

HUGE ORDERS EXPECTED

Meanwhile the State Department expects to re-issue nearly twenty million sterling's worth of arms export licences to Britain and to France. It is anticipated that orders for War equipment amounting to some thousand million dollars in value will be placed in the United States within the next few weeks.

Strong detachments and police are patrolling New York's piersheds doors of which open and close quickly and lorries carrying supplies and war equipment arrive. Fleeting glances inside the sheds disclose massive crates in piles to rafters.

SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS

The United States maritime officials are trying to avoid recurrence of the congestion experienced in the Great War, when the wharves swamped with cargo but there were no ships to load it. British shipping officials here acknowledge they have a "good deal more freight than the ships". Meanwhile a last minute "swapping arrangement" between British and American shipping lines, whereby the British would withdraw their vessels from the South American trade and turnover business to American ships, is expected to serve the double purpose of enabling more British ships to carry War material across the Atlantic and saving the United States merchant marine from virtual idleness.—Reuter.

Cargill Leaves Estate Worth £1,032,000

LONDON, Nov. 4.

David William Trail Cargill left £1,032,000. He was a member of the Burma Oil Company which was founded by his father.—Reuter.

AIR DEFENCE SECRETS OF BRITAIN

Sir Zafrullah Khan's Inspection

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The closely guarded secrets of Britain's air defence were seen by Sir Zafrullah Khan and the Dominion Ministers during a tour of certain headquarters of the R. A. F. Fighter Command. The party was conducted by Sir Hugh Dowding and found themselves in the spider's web of aerial defence. They inspected the latest types of fighters and the operations room from where the defence system is controlled.

Pressmen were not allowed to accompany the party into the control room whose features are kept very secret.—Reuter.

Air Vice-Marshal Promoted

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Air Vice-Marshal R. E. C. Peirse (whos who) is promoted as acting Air-Marshal on his appointment as additional member of the Air Council.—Reuter.

LONDON.—Following the adjournment of the Congress, President Roosevelt in a letter to the President of the Senate, says: "I hope world events will not necessitate any other extraordinary session."

ARRESTS IN MUNICH

For Alleged Complicity In Bavarian Separatists' Plot

PARIS, Nov. 5.

Some twenty Munich citizens have been arrested and charged with complicity in Bavarian Separatists' plot, according to a report from the German Frontier, which adds five of these citizens hold the Nazi gold "insignia" which is reserved for the first ten thousand party members and others who have rendered to the Party distinguished service.—Reuter.

"IT WILL SHORTEN WAR"

Effect Arms Embargo Repeal

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The majority of the Congress, according to the "New York Times", thinks that the repeal of the arms embargo will shorten the war, and thereby reduce the chances of the United States becoming involved.

The "New York Times" Washington Correspondent observes that the special session of Congress was marked more than anything by a reassertion of the Administration's control on both branches of Congress.

FRENCH GRATIFICATION

PARIS.—The press expresses great satisfaction at the repeal of the American arms embargo.

"Le Journal" expresses the opinion that the lifting of the embargo is also the lifting of the American shields against Barbarism and Hitlerism.

JEWS' "MACHINATIONS"

The German Wireless to-day described the raising of the United States embargo as "nothing but machinations of Jewish war profiteers".—Reuter.

SCOPE OF BAN ON AMERICAN SHIPPING

The ban on American Shipping also includes Eire, Norway South of Bergen, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, all Baltic and Bay of Biscay except waters adjacent to Spain's northeast coast.

All neutral Mediterranean ports in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and southward of Canary Islands will remain open.

In an explanatory statement accompanying the Proclamation President Roosevelt stated that he was empowered to use discretion to permit American shipping to operate in War "Zones" where necessary; for example for the evacuation of Americans.—Reuter.

PRIORITY COMMITTEE FOR U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

A Government Priority Committee has been set up to advise Foreign Governments, how to distribute their orders to the United States, so as to avoid conflict with the United States Government's orders and prevent interference with the United States Defence Plans.—Reuter.

TOAST FOR AMERICA

LONDON, November 5

The news of the signature of the American Neutrality Act was heard and acclaimed by thousands of officers and airmen of the British and French air forces gathered round radio sets in the offices, messes and billets on the Western Front this evening, says Reuter's special correspondent with the Airforce in France.

Toasting America and President Roosevelt was general at dinner tonight throughout the airforce in France.—Reuter.

U. S. And Belligerent Submarines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4

A proclamation signed by President Roosevelt prohibits any belligerent submarines from entering ports or territorial waters of the United States excluding the Canal Zone except when driven there by "Force Majeure" in which case they must enter and leave with the coming-tower superstructure above water and flying their flag.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCE FOR U. S. AIRCRAFT FACTORIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 5

According to reports in Financial circles, France has advanced 15 million dollars to finance building of new American aircraft factories in order to accelerate production.—Reuter.

LONDON.—Belgium has expelled three German journalists for 'intolerable acts' in Belgian territory. The nature of their offences is not disclosed.

AN "ORPHAN" VESSEL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The "City of Flint," which the crew described as "a marked ship", appears to have become rather an orphan vessel under the new Neutrality Law.

Congressional circles believe that the United States cannot now have any official interest in the ship, because, under the new Law, she is technically sailing "At her own risk."

Officials of the Maritime Commission and the Ship's owners, however, declare it to be logical for the "City of Flint" to proceed to Kirkwall to unload.—Reuter.

Leaves Haugesund: To Dock At Glasgow In 4 Days?

OSLO, Nov. 4.

The "City of Flint" has left Haugesund and is steaming northwards.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

News has reached Clydeside that the "City of Flint" is bound for a port on the West Coast of Scotland. Therefore it is assumed that she will dock at Glasgow in four days' time.

GERMAN PROTEST

BERLIN.—The German Minister at Oslo has lodged a formal protest against the action of the authorities with regard to the "City of Flint."

Announcing the German protest the official News Agency states that the Commander of the "Prize" crew put into Haugesund for medical treatment of one American crew. The action of the German Commander, it is contended, was in accordance with the wishes of President Roosevelt, who had asked Britain and Germany to treat the American crews with the greatest consideration. "Despite all the German Commander's arguments Norwegian officials interpreted the regulations in the sense that they are entitled to intern the German crew and release the vessel."

GOING TO BERGEN?

OSLO.—The German prize crew was still aboard the "City of Flint" when she left Haugesund. She is probably going to Bergen, where the Prize crew will be interned.—Reuter.

'Prize Crew' Seized For Internment

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.

According to the information received here, a party from the crews of the two warships accompanying the "City of Flint" boarded the United States steamer and seized the German "Prize Crew" for internment.—Reuter.

Will Nazis Ask Norway To Pay Damages?

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5

The Germans are disappointed and furious and "feel anything but friendliness towards Norway," says Berlin correspondent of the "Tidende" commenting on Norway's action regarding the "City of Flint." It is stated that Norway will probably be asked to pay a damages because she has "acted wrongly in setting the ship free."—Reuter.

SUPER-GESTAPO FOR REICH

German-Soviet Pact Sequel: Close Watch Over Recalcitrant Elements

PARIS, Nov. 5.

According to a Havas Agency message from the German frontier, High Nazi Party circles are so discontented with Herr Hitler's pro-Russian policy that Herr Himmler has instructed Herr Heydrich to form a Super?Gestapo to watch over the Gestapo itself.

NEW SECRET SERVICE

The new organisation is stated to consist of 120 officials, whose names are kept secret and who are given full powers, including that of authorising assassinations, and they are only responsible to Herr Himmler and Herr Heydrich personally.

ANTI BOLSHEVIK NAZIS

It is reported from many quarters that charges have been made against the Nazis, who have not succeeded in dropping anti-Bolshevik opinions quickly enough.

It is stated that the Nazi Party Tribunal's work has more than doubled since the Nazi-Soviet Pact. Herr Heydrich recently formed a People's Information Service—a spy organisation to seek the inner enemies of the Reich.—Reuter.

U. S. NEW NAVAL EXPANSION PLAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4

It is announced that an authorization for a new naval expansion plan, costing 1,300 million dollars is to be sought from Congress in January. One plan calls for 95 more warships and about 2,400 aircraft.—Reuter.

U. S. ARMAMENTS PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The new Naval and Air Force expansion for which 260 million pounds will be asked for from the Congress will be expended for carrying out a programme, which includes the building of three aircraft carriers, eight cruisers, 52 destroyers, 32 submarines and about 2,500 airplanes

DISCLOSURES ABOUT TURKO-SOVIET TALKS

Sarajoglu To Speak On Ratification Of Pact With Allies

ANKARA, Nov. 5.

The Bill providing for the ratification of the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Pact was introduced in the National Assembly to-day.

It is likely to be debated and voted upon on November 8, when M. Sarajoglu will review Government attitude to the latest phases of the international situation.

In view of diplomatic activity between Turkey and Rumania, some circles consider that M. Sarajoglu's speech may disclose whether the Turko-Soviet negotiations are to be resumed in the near future.—Reuter.

Next Step Will Have To Be Taken Shortly

JAWAHARLAL ON "IRON" WILL OF NATION BEHIND MILD WORDS

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

"Either the British Government would have to rule by the sword or there would be an Independent Government in India" said Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a mammoth meeting tonight in Purushottamdas Park. The meeting was held to congratulate Ministers on their resignations.

Pt. Nehru said whatever steps the Congress Working Committee had taken were done after cool, calculated consideration. The present condition in his view could not last for more than a few weeks and the next step might have to be taken thereafter.

Pt. Nehru said the Working Committee did not believe in passing angry or high-sounding resolutions. But behind these mildly-worded resolutions there was the "iron" will of the organisation. Let not, therefore, some people be deceived by these mild resolutions.

Pt. Nehru at the outset referred to the Congress leaders talks at Delhi. He said these were confined to political issue they had left over communal issue for some other time. What Pt. Nehru wanted to know was how far Congress and Muslim League could work shoulder to shoulder. His talks with Mr. Jinnah showed that Mr. Jinnah too wanted freedom for India. Pt. Nehru said the Muslim League was a big organisation of India and it was also trying to win independence for India for the last two or two and a half years, something which Congress was trying to achieve for the last thirty or forty years. The British Government complained that there were differences between the Congress and the League. That might be true in some cases but on the question of Independence of India there was no difference. While leaving Delhi he told Mr. Jinnah he would be willing to see him (Mr. Jinnah) whenever he was called. He had not met with full success yet but he hoped to see Mr. Jinnah again and discuss the matter further.

Pandit Nehru said the questions asked by the Working Committee of the British Government created favourable reactions throughout the world particularly in America. This had been cause of particular worry to the British Government. Congress had no sympathy with Germany but was fighting for its declared goal. It was no argument to say because the British Government or Britain was in distress just now, therefore, Congress should abandon its long-cherished goal of Independence.

Congress had not closed the door yet. Congress leaders were always ready to meet anyone and discuss. They did not believe in "showy grandeur". It was no use blaming Mahatma for uttering soft words. That had been an old technique of Satyagraha fight. Behind these soft words there was an iron will.

Proceeding P. Jawaharlal Nehru said if the British Government gave a correct reply to the Congress and implemented it that would mean that a new England was born. It would mean the end of her Empire and her imperialistic policy. As matters stood at present, he did not see any difference between the present war and the war of 1914. Pandit Nehru said the only form our next fight could take was non-violent civil disobedience. He asked the people to cultivate a spirit of non-violence. He deprecated the manifestation of violent tendencies on the part of some Congressmen. Such tendencies would only serve to "neutralise" the non-violent struggle of the Congress.

FRONTIER MINISTRY TO RESIGN TO-DAY

PESHAWAR, November 5.

A meeting of the Frontier Assembly Congress Party was held this morning at Dr. Khan Sahib's residence when it was decided that the Ministry should hand in their resignation to-morrow immediately after discussion on the War resolution was over. Straight from the Assembly, Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib will drive to Government House and hand in the resignation to H. E. the Governor on behalf of himself and his colleagues.

The draft of the resignation which is extremely brief was prepared at the meeting.—United Press.

Hartal At Sheoganj

SIROHI, Nov. 4

A message received from Sheoganj states that a hartal was observed by the citizens there as a protest against certain police "excesses". The Chief Minister and the Inspector-General of Police paid a visit to the city in this connection.

The Resident of the Western Rajputana States visited Sirohi recently.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

MUSSOLINI CONFERS WITH ARMY CHIEF

ROME, Nov. 5.

Signor Mussolini had a long series of conversations with military leaders including Marshal Graziani, new Head of the Army Staff, Crown Prince Umberto and General Soddu, Under Secretary for War.

The Duce has confirmed the appointment of Marshal Badoglio as Chief of the General Staff.

Marshal Badoglio would normally have reached the retiring age but is being retained in the post in view of the present situation.—Reuter.

QUIET DAY ON FRONT

PARIS:—The communique states that it was a quiet day.—Reuter.

GREAT CHINESE SUCCESSES

CHUNGKING, Nov. 5.

Chinese successes are claimed in heavy fighting near Chengtu which is officially described among the severest ever witnessed in the war. Two Japanese bombers are officially stated to have been shot down.

Another dispatch from Chengtu claims three others were brought down and several more were forced to land.

It adds that 54 bombers took part in a raid and two groups of 27 were taking off from their base in Shansi Province.—Reuter.

GERMAN OFFICERS LEAVING TURKEY.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

High German officers, who have been giving military instruction in Turkey are leaving the country to-morrow, according to the "Paris Soir" correspondent at Istanbul. He says that those who are remaining will leave before Dec. 31 because "In January the War will be here", and add that in the meanwhile they are going to do nothing in Turkey.

The Correspondent believes that this is a Nazi propaganda tactic designed to play on Turkish fears of the U. S. S. R. but it is having no success. Officers as well as a number of Nazi technicians are leaving for Germany, abandoning important work including work in connection with submarines.—Reuter.

"HARIJAN" ARTICLE-LIBEL ON MUSLIMS

Jinnah's Charge Against Mahatma Gandhi

NEW DELHI, November 5.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I have carefully read the article of Mr. Gandhi on Hindu-Muslim unity reproduced from the "Harijan" in the local papers of this morning. It has shocked me that the accusation for which there is not the slightest foundation should have been broadcast in an article penned by Mr. Gandhi. He could not have said anything worse about me or about the Mussalmans of India at this juncture. Mr. Gandhi says:—"Janab Jinnah Sahib looks to the British Power to safeguard the Muslim rights. Nothing that the Congress can do or concede will satisfy him; for he can always and naturally from his own standpoint ask far more than the British can give or guarantee. Therefore, there can be no limit to the Muslim League demands".

This is far from the truth and is a libel on the whole Muslim community of India of which a person in the position of Mr. Gandhi should not have been guilty. Mr. Gandhi further says that "the Congress does not represent the Hindus". It certainly does not represent the Mussalmans and one would like to know then whom it actually represents? Mr. Gandhi further says that the Congress had never represented the Hindus as such. "That function is claimed by the Hindu Mahasabha". I have made it abundantly clear on more than one occasion and it has been proved to demonstration that the Congress is a Hindu body. It is the same coin with a stamp on one side of the Hindu Mahasabha and, on the other, that of the Congress, and what one speaks out openly the other practises. I assure Mr. Gandhi that the Mussalmans of India depend upon their own inherent strength. We are determined to fight and fight to the last ditch for rights to which we are entitled in spite of the British or the Congress. We do not depend upon anybody.—A.P.

Gandhiji On Hindu-Muslim Unity

The following is Gandhiji's article in the "Harijan" to which Mr. Jinnah refers:—

Hindu-Muslim unity means communal unity. No pact seems to be in front of us. Janab Jinnah Saheb looks to the British Power to safeguard the Muslim rights. Nothing that the Congress can do or concede will satisfy him. For he can always, and naturally from his own standpoint, ask for more than the British can give or guarantee. Therefore there can be no limit to the Muslim League demands. So far as the Congress is concerned, it does not represent all the Hindus or all of any single community except in the sense that the Congress represents all because all are believed to desire independence for the country and the Congress is without a rival in fighting for that goal. In fact the Congress is the only national army that the country possesses. It is not the less but all the more an army for its being non-violent. It has been the unbroken tradition of the Congress to refuse to represent any but the national interest. It has certainly never represented the Hindus as such. That function is claimed by the Hindu Mahasabha just as that of solely representing Muslim interests is claimed by the Muslim League.

The only course left open to the Congress, therefore, is to state its own communal policy for the guidance of Congressmen, no matter to which community they belong. The Congress should have no quarrel with the League for getting all it can through the British Power. An institution that is fighting that Power will never put itself in the wrong by fighting the Muslims.

Ranji Trophy Cricket

Memorable Batting By Merchant Brothers

VIJAY MERCHANT

Vijay (140). Uday (94) And Khot (52) Send Nawanagar Fielders On Paperchase

UDAY MERCHANT

HOME TEAM LOSE ON FIRST INNINGS: DOUBTFUL L.B.W. DECISION PLAY'S BIG PART

NAWANAGAR (First Innings) - - - - - - 387
BOMBAY (First Innings) - - - - - - 351

Commenting on the First Test at Nottingham in the 1930 Australian Tour of England—which the Aussies lost by 93 runs after a keen struggle, Don Bradman subsequently wrote, "We had lost, it is true, but then again there was a time in the final afternoon when a win for Australia was quite a reasonable expectation ..... By taking five wickets in each innings, Clarrie Grimmett had established a 'moral superiority' that was bound to tell in our favour in the long run."

These encouraging words from the greatest cricketer of the century could very well have been uttered by Vijay Merchant, the Bombay Skipper at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday afternoon, after his team had been eliminated from the Western Zone of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India as the result of a first innings decision in favour of their old rivals Nawanagar. At 2.31 p.m. on the final day the score board showed the home team 341 runs up with only five men out and Vijay still in. 47 runs required, for the all-important first innings decision and 6 batsmen there to get them!

BOMBAY'S MORAL VICTORY

Even the most optimistic elements in the Nawanagar 'camp' must have begun to feel disturbed. Bombay were certainly within less than an inch of victory. But some one has well said that 'a cricket match is not won until it has been lost.' Nawanagar were in no mood for loosing it, and they even scrambled through with a 36 runs lead on the first innings which gave them the right to meet the winners of the Baroda v. Gujerat match, in the semi-final round of the Western Zone. But as Eradman would put it, 'Tarapore's heroic bowling, Vijay Merchant's memorable 140. Uday's brilliant 'debut' innings of 94 and Khot's graceful 52, which showed exceptional future promise had established a 'moral superiority' that is bound to tell in the B. C. A.'s favour in all their subsequent encounters.' And Nawanagar themselves will be the first to admit that though they won the match for purposes of the Tournament, the moral victory was certainly Bombay's.

Vinoo Mankad.

None of the 4,000 odd cricket fans present at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday will ever forget the gallant manner in which the Merchant brothers and Khot battered down Nawanagar's 387, after the early departure of Hindlekar, Kadri and Nariman had cast an initial gloom over the Bombay camp on Saturday afternoon. When Vijay and Uday, the overnight not outs stepped out at 10-50 a. m. the following day to resume the home team's initial venture to the bowling of Amar Singh—from the Pavilion end and Banerji from the Churchgate end, grim expectation was writ large on every face players and spectators (about 2,500 persons were present at the commencement of play but the crowd soon increased to over 4,000) alike. The optimists—which included all the 'Bombayites' present—looked forward to the Merchant brothers to make pulp of the visitors' bowling. The pessimists could only picture Amar Singh, Banerji, Vinoo Mankad, Mubarak Ali and Wensley scattering stumps like nine-pins. While the 'independants' comprising the 22 players and the less hysterical section of the spectators preferred to think that it was anybody's game.

Merchant Junior's Hectic Start

Now when Uday Merchant immediately started seeing the ball in three dimensions and clouted S. Banerji's very first over of the day all over the field, the optimists rightly went into raptures. Merchant Junior whose consistently brilliant batting has been the tit-bit of Bombay's present cricket season began in irresistible fashion, using his feet to great advantage and driving, cutting and hooking with ease and power. He set a dangerously fast pace which just fell short of recklessness—and was the complete antithesis of his senior. Vijay was rightly adopting admirably strained tactics, showing an amazingly strong defence brightened up with a steady glut of neat late cuts, perfect hooks and graceful on-drives, but all for singles or occasional twos. None of those present could fail to see the Bombay Skipper's consciousness of the fact that he was literally carrying the team on his shoulders. Helped by a series of fielding lapses these two brothers soon mastered the Nawanagar bowling so completely that when they had put on 143 runs for the fourth wicket—by 11-40 a.m. with the total at 207 for 3 there were not a few among those present who anticipated these two themselves taking the home side past the Nawanagar total. But at 200 which had been reached 9 minutes earlier came the new ball and with it back again came Amar Singh and Banerji who had been respectively replaced by Mankad and Wensley.

J. B. Khot.

Hard Lines Uday!

And Uday Merchant after he had cut the 5th delivery of Banerji's first over with the new ball beautifully for 2 and needed only 6 runs more to reach three figures had the mortification of snicking the very next ball into Ellums eager hands, behind the stumps. (207—4—94). Luck had certainly played Merchant Jr. a dirty trick. But his magnificent 94 which included 8 fours and a five was worth 94 centuries. It was a glorious debut performance and heralds a glorious future. During his 120 minutes' stay at the wicket Uday had exhibited sound footwork, excellent judgment and versatile strokeplay. That perfect late cut and beautiful drive through extra cover both to the ropes, off Vinoo Mankad were real gems.

Moss joined Vijay but after he had scored only 7 runs the Bombay Gymkhana bat sportingly sacrificed himself for his partner's sake, being run out as the result of an unfortunate misunderstanding due to a wrong call by Merchant. (222—5—7). As Merchant was just in his sixties then and subsequently went on to hit up 140, the value of Moss's highly sportsmanlike gesture becomes more apparent. Khot now joined his skipper and another fine partnership ensued, which within 96 minutes had definitely swung the game in Bombay's favour.

Vijay's Memorable Innings

Vijay Merchant who had been all along bearing the brunt of the attack and piling up runs at a steady rate in ones and twos reached his 80 just 9 minutes before lunch and on resumption decided to force the pace at the immediate expense of Amar Singh and Banerji. Driving Amar Singh to the on the Bombay Captain got into the nineties. An off-drive off Banerji for 2, a single through mid-on and a brace and two off Amar Singh brought him to 98. At this stage Mankad replaced Banerji and hooking the slow spinner beautifully for 2 Vijay reached his century amidst thunderous applause, after 237 minutes of wonderfully restrained batting—his 100 including only one 4! After reaching three figures the home skipper warmed up and receiving valuable support from Khot proceeded to send the Nawanagar fielders out on a regular paperchase. The two had between them put on 119 runs in 96 minutes for the sixth wicket when Vijay was declared l.b.w. to Vinoo Mankad, —an extremely doubtful decision indeed. (341—6—140).

Doubtful Decision

The umpire is certainly the best and proper judge but the l.b.w. decision given against Vijay Merchant on Sunday was not at all beyond reproach. Coming at a critical period in the Bombay innings it was as unfortunate as doubtful. After having valiantly held the fort for 267 minutes during which he gave one of the most memorable displays of "captain's-batsmanship"—and after having, along with his brother, literally carried the home side on their shoulders it must have gone rather hard with Vijay, great sportsman as he undoubtedly is, to find himself making an exit under doubtful circumstances. It certainly went hard with the vast majority of those present. After Vijay's departure a rot set in. Havewalla, Tarapore and Khot who had during his brief stay at the wicket given one of the most polished batting displays of the match for his valuable 52, all left in quick succession. (351—9—52).

Havewalla snicked Mankad into the wicket-keeper's hands before he had broken his duck. Tarapore fell to an easy catch in the slips by Banerji also off Mankad, and Khot was out to a smart catch by Indravijaysinh off Amar Singh. Immediately after Amar Singh rounded off the Bombay innings by spread-eagling Minoo Patel's stumps. The whole side was out for 351, just 36 runs short of the Nawanagar total—the last four wickets having added only 10 runs—and the latter team passed into the semi-final of the Western Zone of the Championships where they await the winners of the Baroda v. Gujarat encounter.

NAWANAGAR
First Innings

K. S. Ranbirsinh, c Hindlekar b Tarapore	22
V. Mankad b. Tarapore	58
S. Banerji c. Khot b. Tarapore	106
Amar Singh c. Sub. b. Khot	67
Mubarak Ali c. Havewalla b. Godambe	23
K. S. Indravijaysinh (capt.) b. Tarapore	30
K. S. Yadavendrasinh st. Hindlekar b. Tarapore	45
S. H. M. Colah l.b.w. Tarapore	0
K. S. Jayendrasinh c. U. Merchant b. Tarapore	3
A. F. Wensley l.b.w. Tarapore	15
P. Ellum not out	3
Extras	15
Total	387

FALL OF WICKETS
1 for 56, 2 for 108, 3 for 231, 4 for 285, 5 for 286, 6 for 326, 7 for 340, 8 for 350, 9 for 376.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. Patel	14	2	49	0
Godambe	37	5	113	1
V. Merchant	12	2	35	0
Tarapore	15.2	9	91	8
Khot	7	0	20	1
Nariman	2	0	10	0
Havewalla	17	1	54	0

BOMBAY
First Innings.

D. D. Hindlekar, b Mubarak Ali	11
S. M. Kadri, b Vinoo Mankad	26
F. K. F. Nariman, l.b.w., Banerji	15
V. M. Merchant, l.b.w., Vinoo Mankad	140
U. M. Merchant, c Ellum, b Banerji	94
R. F. Moss, run out	7
J. B. Khot, c Indravijaysinh, b Amar Singh	52
D. R. Havewalla, c Ellum, b Vinoo Mankad	0
Tarapore, c Banerji, b Vinoo Mankad	1
S. R. Godambe, not out	0
M. Patel, b Amar Singh	0
Extras	5
Total	351

FALL OF WICKETS.
1 for 22, 2 for 49, 3 for 64, 4 for 207, 5 for 222, 6 for 341, 7 for 341, 8 for 351, 9 for 351.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amar Singh	35.2	5	86	2
S. Banerji	21	1	101	2
Mubarak Ali	11	1	29	1
Vinoo Mankad	31	5	87	4
A. F. Wensley	17	4	35	0
Ranvirsinh	1	0	8	0

Local Week-end Cricket

C. K. NAIDU'S VIGOROUS BATTING

Magnificent 112 (Not Out) By Roberts Against C. C. I.: Prithviraj And Jagdale In Impressive Form

A brilliant unbeaten 112 by Roberts, which included 13 fours and a vigorous 67 by C. K. Naidu obtained in C. K.'s own inimitable style 4 sixes and 7 fours being his principal scoring strokes and impressive batting displays by Jai (73), Jagdale (68 retired), Prithviraj (60 retired), Bhandarkar (64), Churi (63), Chanda Rana (56 retired) Brown (51 not out), H. Printer (73 not out), Meherhomji (65), Aibara (61) and Sheikh (55) were the titbits of the local week-end first class cricket matches which concluded on Sunday evening. Following were the closing scores and results:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
V.
C. C. I.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA:
283 for 7 wkts. (decl.)
(R. oA. Roberts 112 not out), G. R. R. Brown 51 not out, F. J. G. Walker 47, Chanda Rana 3 for 55, Glover Wright 3 for 84).
C. C. I.:
212 for 4 wkts.
(Chanda Rana 56 retired, B. K. T Greer 47 not out, K. H. Jobenputra 38).
RESULT: Match Drawn.

AT HINDU GYMKHANA GROUND.
(KENNEDY SEA FACE.)
CHIEF OF JATH'S XI.
V.
HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI.
CHIEF OF JATH'S XI:
260 (Bhandarkar 64, Churi 63, Sohoni 5 for 67, Jagdale 3 for 69).
HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI:
365 for 8 (Jai 73, Jagdale 68 retired, C. K. Naidu 67, Prithviraj 60 retired, Rangnekar 44, Raja Saheb of Jath 3 for 126).
RESULT:
Hindu Representative XI won by 2 wickets and 105 runs.

AT ISLAM GYMKHANA GROUND.
(KENNEDY SEA FACE.)
ISLAM GYMKHANA
V.
DR. KANGA'S XI.
ISLAM GYMKHANA:
191 (Sheikh 55, B. Mehta 4 for 60, Palia 4 for 34).
DR. KANGA'S XI:
305 for 6 (H. Printer 73 not out, Meherhomji 65, Aibara 61).
RESULT:
Dr. Kanga's XI won by 4 wickets and 114 runs.

Aligarh 'Varsity Beat Roshanara Club

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

A two-day fixture between the Roshanara Club, Delhi, and the Muslim University, Aligarh, ended to-day in the defeat of the Roshanara Club by an innings and 76 runs. Roshanara made 127 and 85, while Aligarh team declared their innings closed at 288 for four wickets. Maqbool, skipper of the Aligarh team, scored 133 while Akhtar remained unbeaten with 120—A.P.

SINGAPORE.—It is officially announced that Indian and British troops, which came to Malaya before the war are to remain.

Pentangular Cricket Matches.

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MUTT AND JEFF—All Depends Whether You Use "IS" or "WAS" for the Answer — By BUD FISHER

CAROLINE, DOES YOUR FATHER OBJECT TO KISSING?
I DON'T KNOW! WHY DON'T YOU KISS HIM AND FIND OUT?
ME KISS THAT OLD--
OH! SOMEONE'S LOOKING IN THE WINDOW!
SEE IF IT'S FATHER!
SMACK!
IT WAS!
2-2

Vocational Bias For School Education

MASANI COMMENDS WARDHA SCHEME

Plea For Solid And Stabilising Reforms

POONA, November 5.

"This year, the members of the Federation meet under the shadow of a great catastrophe. Once more, our country is involved along with Great Britain, in a deadly conflict which revives the memory of the days when, immediately after the Great War, we believed, we were standing upon the threshold of a new era in which the world would witness the right ordering of human society, inducing international co-operation in place of racial rivalries," said Dr. R. P. Masani, Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University, presiding over the 4th session of the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Conference opened here this morning.

AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM.

He continued: "Living in a world of post-war economic repression, the statesmen in different countries were absorbed so much in the pure economic aspects of modern development, that instead of a nationalism which develops the gifts of one's own country as a trust for the whole world, we witnessed an aggressive nationalism which led to a perpetual economic war."

"LAW OF THE JUNGLE."

There was no lack of international courtesies and conferences, but there was a dearth of international minds and measures. The world was consequently overrun, so to say, by rabid nationalists with the result that the law of nations has once more been replaced by the law of the jungle.

For ushering the new order, said the President, we must turn to the school—the school that is free from the domination of the statesman and the politician. There, in the nurseries of human life, lie the tiny cells of the social organism awaiting direction and development and promising splendid results. The supreme hope of the world lies, indeed, in the school of civilization. We have failed so far to realize it fully.

TEACHER'S MISSION.

Turning to the teacher, the President continued: A teacher, certainly, does not need to be told that his mission is to develop in his pupil the qualities of a good citizen through the school curriculum and the ordinary school community. It is expected that the teaching of subjects such as literature, history and geography, supplemented by opportunities provided by extra-curricular activities for corporate life should induce an all-round development of the pupils and turn out worthy citizens imbued with a strong sense of fellow-feeling and team spirit.

GRAVE CRISIS.

"Coming nearer home, said the President, we find ourselves confronted with a grave crisis. After remarkable activity for over two years in the sphere of education, as in other spheres of public administration, the first national ministry of Bombay has tendered its resignation. This is not the place to discuss the cause and consequences of that tragedy. Deeply as we deplore it, we should like to give expression to our appreciation of the educational activities of this ministry, particularly of the sympathetic consideration extended by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, and to other members of the Cabinet to the proposals put forward by the last conference, and of the action taken in respect of some of them.

One of the most important question which received increasing attention during the last year was that of the improvement of the status of secondary teachers. It is gratifying to note that the question of adequacy of teacher's salaries, of certainty of tenure, of recognition of professional status and of provision for old age evoked considerable sympathy and that the Government of Bombay have already introduced the Provident Fund scheme for secondary school teachers in non-Government recognized schools and have made it compulsory. It was hoped that a bill to give effect to the Teachers Registration Scheme would also be introduced in the Legislative Assembly in the near future.

THE PUPIL.

Turning from the teacher to the pupil, the President said: if we are bent on reform and expect results from our system of education, the essential pre-requisite is the proper care and upbringing of children in their homes and nurseries. Home influence, however, depends on the education of parents, and in a country where ninety per cent. of the population are ignorant and illiterate, the problem of home education of the child bristles with difficulties.

ADULT EDUCATION

The obvious remedy lies in taking the adult population in hand and educating them, even though they cannot all be taught to read and write.

The work of schools of all grades, nursery, primary or secondary, will be of little use if, side by side, the education of parents in its wider sense is not undertaken. This is another task to which I should see the talents of the teaching profession applied to the fullest extent possible—the task of discovering simple hand efficacious methods of teaching literate as well as illiterate parents some truths, at least concerning the correct way of bringing up children physically as well as mentally and morally.

WARDHA SCHEME.

Taking up the curriculum of studies, the President referred to the great impetus given by Mahatma Gandhi's contributions on the subject. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Wardha Scheme, he said, it has stimulated all interested in education to think seriously of the changes necessary to break the rigid uniformity of the secondary school course, and to give school education a vocational bias. The bifurcation of studies now proposed is not a new proposal. The Hunter Commission suggested it 57 years ago. But the emphasis on vocational work was not as great as is now laid upon it.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The present proposals contemplate a lower secondary stage with compulsory manual training, and a higher secondary stage preparatory both for the universities and for vocational work. More in consonance with the Hunter Commission's scheme is the decision of the Government of Bombay to hold a separate competitive examination for entrance into Government service. The secondary school teachers, should, I think, insist on an examination for school leaving certificate being also held. The Matriculation Examination should then be the qualifying test for entrance to the university. I hope reform in this direction, will, no longer be delayed.

Concluding the President said "it is my earnest hope, that through your deliberations and joint action, the influences now at work in our province for a new emphasis in education will be strengthened and directed towards the attainment of solid and stabilizing reforms".—A. P.

DRY FROM JANUARY.

C. P. Excise Minister's Declaration

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

The Excise Minister Mr. Bharuka, declared, to-day, that the Congress Ministry had passed orders declaring Nagpur District, Jaipur District, Khalsa Warora and Buramhpuri Tahsils of Chanda District and Buranpur Tahsil, dry from January 1 next.

This declaration was warmly received.

KATHIAWAR STATES' BAN ON "SANDESH"

Scarcity Of Water Supply In Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, November 2

The residents of Rajkot experience the worst scarcity of water supply during the last 3 decades. The condition in villages is much worse. The Agency authorities and the State officials who earlier announced their schemes of water supply have either abandoned them or postponed them for the time-being.

Both the States of Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan in the Eastern Kathiawar Agency have imposed a ban on "Sandesh" published from Ahmedabad.

The Dhrangadhra Bhayats Association have passed a resolution that the State Bhayats are prepared to give every help in the present war.

Jamnagar State has announced in the State Gazette, the facilities for recruiting motor drivers, cleaners and others who are willing to join active service in the present war.

CONVICTIONS UNDER ORDINANCE

BRAHMANBARIA, Nov. 4.

Bharat Ranjan Sarma Roy and Sailesh Chatterjee who were arrested under rule 38(5) of the Defence of India Ordinance No. 5 of 1939 and later ordered to execute bonds with two surcties each for three years and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, appeared before the Sub-divisional officer and expressed inability to furnish sureties.

The Magistrate then convicted Mr. Sarma Roy to simple imprisonment for 20 days and Chatterjee to 6 days' simple imprisonment.

A Sialkot message says: The Additional District Magistrate sentenced Mr. Mohomed Shaffi, Mr. Allah Rakha Mohomed Usman and Moulvi Manzur Ahmed, Ahrar workers to two years' rigorous imprisonment each under the Defence of India Ordinance for delivering objectionable speeches.—United Press.

JUTE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Demand Restoration Of Wage-Cut

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

About 5,000 workers of the Clive Jute Mills, Matiabruz (a suburb of Calcutta), struck work this morning demanding restoration of the 10 per cent wage-cut imposed on them.—United Press

MINISTRY MAKING IN ORISSA

Raja Of Khallikote Sees Governor

CUTTACK, Nov. 5.

The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote, a member of the Opposition in the Orissa Assembly, had an interview with H. E. the Governor of Orissa this morning, when the question of the formation of an alternative Ministry was considered.

The following Communique was issued by the Secretary to His Excellency to-day:—

"In view of illness of the leader of the Opposition, the Maharaja of Parlakimedi, H. E. the Governor invited the Raja Bahadur of Khallikote to see him this morning regarding the possibility of forming a Ministry. He wanted to have a short time to consider the position."—A.P.

ASSAM PREMIER EXPLAINS

(From Our Correspondent).

TEZPUR, Nov. 4.

Replying to the addresses presented by the public here last night, at the Town Hall, Premier Bardoloi who has come here on mass literacy work dealt with the political situation of the country and its implications in Assam. He said his Government were resigning very soon for the sake of self-respect. They served people in co-operation with British Government with powers given under provincial autonomy, but to-day they have to resign when no more co-operation was possible. However, peculiar was the condition in Assam, it could not secede from India.

Criticising the Viceroy's declaration, Mr. Bardoloi said that it was a clear deviation of the present British policy in India. British Government are making mountain of the minority question in exaggerated terms. So the Congress had to withdraw all co-operation with the British.

SUBHAS BOSE AND ASSAM MINISTRY

SHILLONG, Nov. 4.

The "United Press" understands that some members of the Assam Ministry have been in communication with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose regarding the Congress decision to withdraw Ministries and the peculiar problems facing the province.

It is understood that Mr. Bose advised that the Assam Ministry should fall in line with the other Congress Ministries and loyally carry out the Working Committee's mandate.—United Press.

K. N. SINGH SEES BIHAR GOVERNOR

PATNA, Nov. 3.

His Excellency granted an interview to Raja Bahadur Kamakshya Narayan Singh and Rai Bahadur G. S. Upadhya this morning.

Lady Stewart presided at a meeting of the Council of Women at Government House this morning.—A.P.

GUJARAT SOCIALISTS GREET

(From Our Correspondent).

GODHRA, Nov.

A crowded public meeting was held on the 2nd instant when Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Mr. Yahyabhai Akbarali, Mr. Ramanlal Sheth and Mr. Harilal Shah, well-known Congress Socialist leaders of Gujarat exhorted the crowd to prepare for the coming struggle.

Resolution was passed congratulating the Bombay Congress Ministry for having resigned and for implementing the resolution of the Working Committee. The meeting assured the Congress of full support in its progressive steps.

Allahabad To Congratulate Congress Ministry

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

The Provincial Congress Committee has fixed to-morrow for demonstrations all over the Province to congratulate the Congress Ministry on its resignation. The celebrations begin with Prabhat Pheries at Allahabad. There will be procession in the afternoon including camels, horses, bands, etc. In the night procession torches, parade streets.

EXCAVATION OF ANCIENT CEMETERY

Jodhpur Hindus To Lodge Protest

(From Our Correspondent).

JODHPUR, Nov. 2.

There is a little sensation among the Hindus on account of the excavation of land in the old Hindu cemetery. It is understood that the Hindus would meet His Highness in a deputation when he returns from Bombay where he has gone to see his brother-in-law the Maharaja of Jaipur who had an aeroplane accident.

Rangoon, Nov. 4.—Over thirty heavy Dodge motor lorries for use in China were despatched by rail from Rangoon for Lashio. Further consignments are still waiting.—United Press.

MAHATMA ON TESTING TIME FOR CONGRESSMEN

Continued from Page 6.

weakness within the Congress ranks is also the cause that accounts for the Congress failure to draw all communities to its ranks.

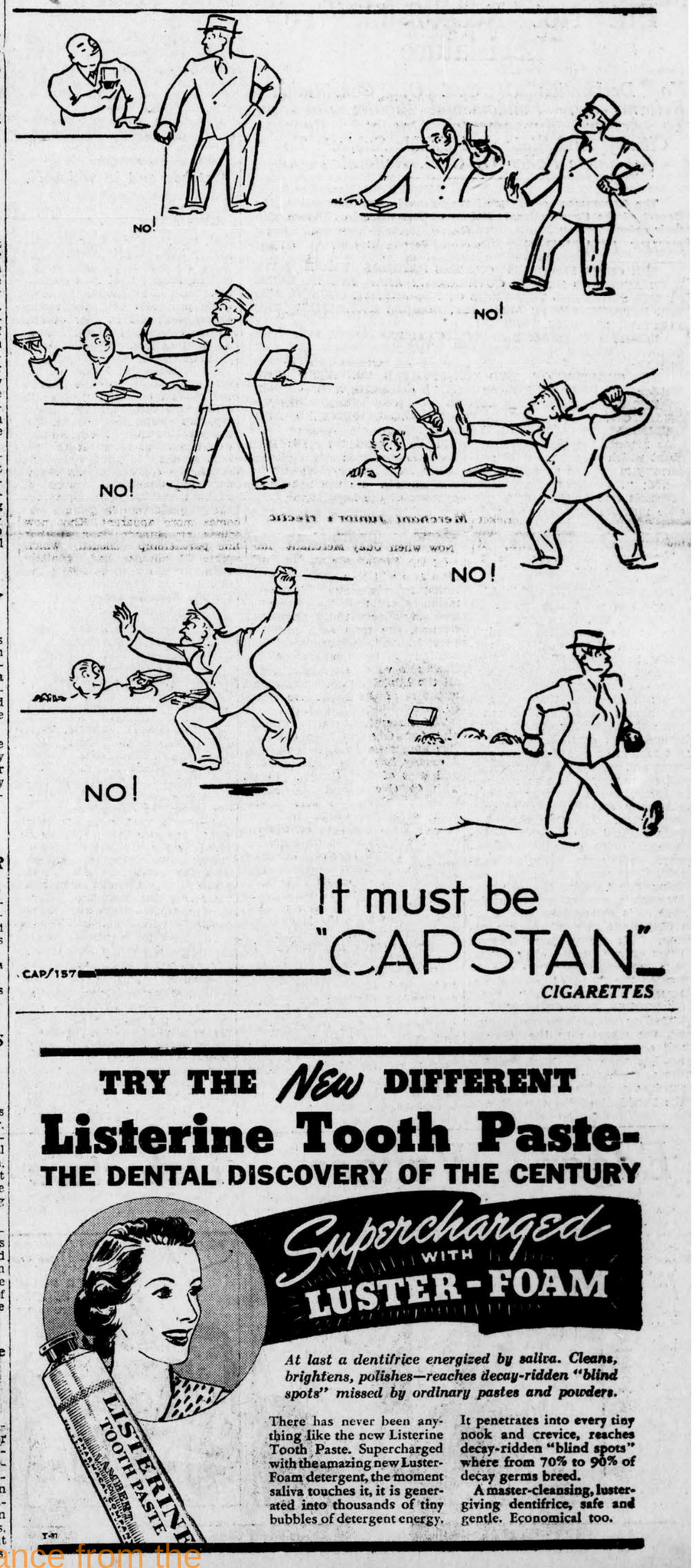
That cause is the absence of a living faith in non-violence in thought, word and deed.

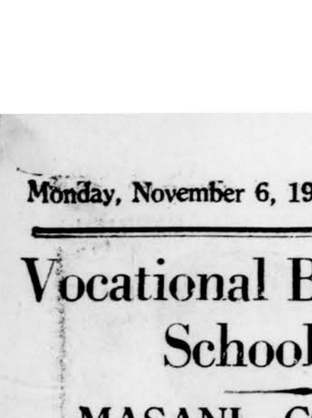
TEST IT NOW

Now is the time for every one of us to test the efficacy or otherwise of non-violence. A false step by the Congress at this stage of its career, is bound to retard the country's progress towards its goal. Strange as it may appear to Congressmen, I make bold to suggest that the one way to disarm communal suspicion is not to offer Civil Disobedience in terms of Swaraj. The position that is about to face the country is that of the British Government in alliance with the so-called minorities arrayed against the Congress single-handed. Civil Disobedience against this combination is a contradiction in terms. It would not be even civil war; it would be criminal war.

NO TIME FOR INDECISION

If the Congressmen whether labelled or unlabelled do not subscribe to non-violence as I have been developing in these columns, and do not appreciate the instructions issued by Rajendra Babu and the advice I have tendered in these columns, they should signify in writing their discontent to Rajendra Babu and tell him what they would like him to do, and if he cannot comply with their wishes, what they would themselves do. It must be clear to every Congressman that this is no time for divided counsels, indecision or half-hearted obedience to instructions. For decisive action, the whole Congress has to move forward in confidence with one mind".—A. P.





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THE DENTAL DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY

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At last a dentifrice energized by saliva. Cleans, brightens, polishes—reaches decay-ridden "blind spots" missed by ordinary pastes and powders.

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Regd. No. B 1065

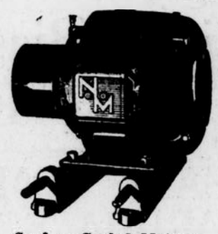
The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1939

NEWMEN
British Make Totally—Enclosed,

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Mysore Reforms Proposals

Popular Nominees To Executive, But Not Responsible To Legislature

No Declaration Of Goal Of Constitutional Reforms Or Fundamental Rights; But Ideal To Achieve Fundamental Oneness Between Citizens And State And Enable Subjects To Shape Policy Of Govt. Reiterated

BANGALORE, November 5.

The Government of Mysore have released for publication the Report of the Constitutional Reforms Committee in Mysore with their orders thereon.

CHIEF FEATURES

THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE REFORMS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT ARE: THE WIDENING OF THE SCOPE AND FUNCTIONS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, BESIDES INCREASING THE ELECTIVE ELEMENT THEREIN;

ELECTED PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY PRESIDENT FOR THE COUNCIL, WHICH WAS HITHERTO PRESIDED OVER BY THE DEWAN;

THE CREATION OF TWO NON-OFFICIAL MINISTERS WHO WILL FORM PART OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL; AND

THE EMERGENCE OF A PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION TO ASSIST GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO RECRUITMENT TO AND ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

As regards the goal of reforms about which a great deal of controversy raged, the Committee observed: "We believe that these proposals embody the largest possible measure of advance on democratic lines compatible with the existing political conditions in the State." These proposals have in the main, been accepted by Government.

NO DECLARATION OF GOAL

Only one point remains to be considered, viz., the recommendation of the Committee regarding declaration of the goal of constitutional reform in the State. Government observe that the Committee considered three alternative formulae and that opinion was almost equally divided as regards the suitability of each. Each formula lays emphasis on different factors of constitutional progress and safety. The recommendation, moreover, is also not unanimous, and a minority is emphatically opposed to any such declaration. The Committee has fully realised the difficulties inherent in the question. Government, while appreciating the considerations which prompted the Committee to urge the necessity for such a declaration, consider that as is observed by the committee itself in another connection, "We are passing through times of such rapid change that it is impossible for any one to foresee the trend of political actualities a decade ahead."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Dealing with Executive Council, the report says the Council will consist of the Dewan and not less than four Ministers. For the present, the number will be fixed at four. The Dewan will be the President of the Council, and will be appointed by His Highness the Maharaja at his pleasure either from among officials or non-officials. He will not be a member of the Legislative Council, but will have the power to attend its meetings and address it whenever he desires to do so.

NON-OFFICIAL ELEMENT

Of the four Ministers, not less than two will be non-officials, selected from among the elected members of the Representative Assembly or the Legislative Council, one from each body, if possible. These Ministers will continue to be members of the Houses to which they belong, and all the Ministers will be ex-officio members of the Legislative Council.

The strength of the Council and Assembly has been enlarged. The maximum strength of the Assembly has been fixed at 325, and that of the Council to 68 with 44 elected and 24 nominated members, the elected element consisting of 24 members elected from general constituencies, ten representatives each of Minorities and special interests. Hitherto the Council consisted of 50 members, of whom 21 were elected and the remaining 29 nominated by the Government. The term of both the Houses has been increased from three to four years as recommended by the Committee.

Minority communities are now represented on the Council by nomination. Muslims are guaranteed two seats, and the depressed classes and Indian Christians one seat each. The Committee proposes that four seats each may be reserved for Muslims and depressed classes, and one seat each for Indian Christians and Europeans. It further proposes that, except in the case of Europeans, the representatives for these seats should be directly elected from territorial constituencies. Government accept these proposals with the modification that, the number of seats to be reserved for Muslims will be fixed at five.

SEPARATE ELECTORATE FOR MUSLIMS

In accordance with the desire of the Muslim Community in the State, Government have accorded separate electorate to Muslims, though Government observe they would have preferred if the present system of joint electorate could be continued. As regards depressed classes, as recommended by the Committee, each successful candidate in addition to getting a prescribed percentage of his own community votes should also get a certain small prescribed percentage of non-communal votes polled. With regard to Indian Christians, the method of election for the seats reserved for the community would be similar to that adopted in the case of the Muslim community. The same principle will apply to European and Anglo-Indian communities.

NO DECLARATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

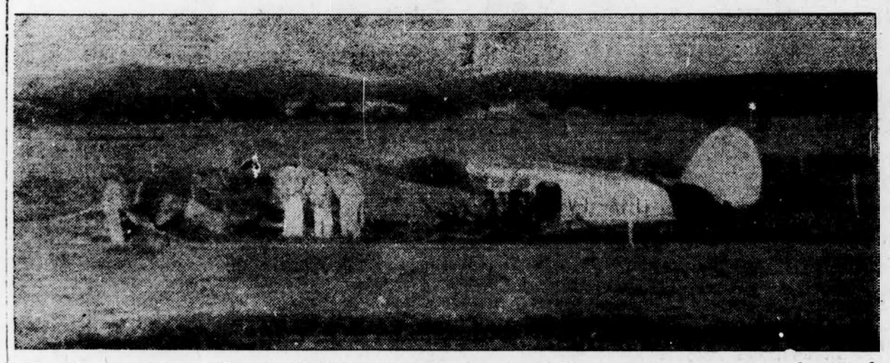
The report concludes with some interesting observations on necessity for a declaration of fundamental rights. "This subject", says the report, "has been a fruitful ground of controversy, and it is a debatable point whether a declaration of such rights would serve any useful purpose". As observed by the Committee, it is well-known that most of these rights are now being actually enjoyed by the people of Mysore. Government, while sympathising with the considerations which actuated the Committee to make their recommendation, consider it unnecessary to make any formal declaration in this behalf".—A. P.

Maharajah's Message To People

BANGALORE, Nov. 6.

The Maharaja of Mysore commending the reforms to his people in a proclamation says: "I have every confidence that my people will utilise these larger opportunities for public service and usefulness to the state with the same sense of responsibility as in the past, and in a spirit of mutual toleration and goodwill. Under divine blessing and guidance, may the measures now inaugurated serve to promote the abiding happiness of all classes of my beloved subjects."—A.P.

JUHU AIR CRASH



Tata's passenger plane which crashed near Juhu aerodrome on Sunday 29th October and in which N. G. Gadgil, its pilot, was badly injured. He later succumbed.

Gandhiji On Zetland's Great Blunder

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Mr. Gandhi, in an interview to the Indian correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" on the Lords debate on India, said he was shocked at Lord Zetland's suggestion that the Congress is a Hindu organisation; and was amazed that it could emanate from one in the responsible position of Secretary of State.

Mr. Gandhi observed that though the vast majority of Congressmen are Hindus the Congress contained many Indians of all classes and creeds. What is more, from its very commencement the Congress has claimed to be, and has been, a wholly political organisation, and never communal.

It has proved its claim repeatedly and on every relevant occasion. The Hindu Mahasabha is a communal organisation, and it came into being because even notable Hindus thought the Congress did not, and could not, protect the special rights of Hindus.

Lord Zetland, as a former Governor and author, knows all these facts. His misdescription of Congress is untimely, disturbing, and calculated to increase irritation and bitterness. Mr. Gandhi hopes that Lord Zetland will lose no time to correct what Mr. Gandhi regards as a great blunder.—A. P.

BURMA PURSE FOR MAHATMA

RANGOON, Nov. 4

A sum of Rs. 4,101-6-9 collected in Rangoon on the occasion of the 71st birthday of Mahatma Gandhi has been forwarded to him at Wardha as a purse from Rangoon Indian.—United Press.

CONGRESS TREATED AS COMMUNAL ORGANISATION

Zetland's Remarks Resented

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

Detached observers here, attach great significance to Zetland's observations, referring to "Hindus as represented by the Congress and Muslims by the League". Even some Congress leaders with whom I discussed the matter resented this attempt to treat the Congress as a Communal Organisation. The assertion that only the Muslim League represents the Muslims is characterised as a 'half-truth' in view of its deplorable position in some of the Provincial Legislatures.

DEPUTY LEADER CRITICISES LEAGUE'S HIGH COMMAND

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

Z. H. Lari, Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in the course of a statement criticises the 'Muslim League's High Command' for its failure to stress the vital needs of the situation. He regrets "Our elders met but did not take notice of the preceding humiliation in the arrogant conduct of the British Government in passing laws and taking measures which destroy Provincial Autonomy and National self-respect." Mr. Lari emphasises four points which Mr. Jinnah must press before the Viceroy.

1. Framing new constitution with the free consent of important minorities.

2. The new constitution to provide for full independence and no more flirting with ideas but a definite guarantee of independence to be conceded the moment an agreed constitution is presented for full independence is the life breath of the League Ideology.

3. Expansion of the Central Executive so as to give the Congress and the League parties majority and coalition in Governments of all Provinces.

4. Application of principles of democracy in every Asiatic country including Palestine.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah has already adopted the third of these demands but he does not seem to be very keen on implementing the League creed of independence.

GANDHI SEVA SANGH

Preparations For Annual Session

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, left for Malikanda (Dacca) tonight to make arrangements for the forthcoming annual session of the Gandhi Seva Sangha, to be held there in the third week of February 1940.

He is expected to return to Calcutta on November 9.—A. P.

Soviet Troops For Finnish Frontier?

PREMIER CAJANDER'S "NO" TO RUSSIAN DEMANDS

Territory Offered In Exchange Strategically Valueless

LONDON, November 4.

ACCORDING to the Rome Radio, 80,000 Soviet troops have been moved up to the Finnish frontier in the region of Karelia.

According to a cable from Helsinki, Finland is prepared, in all circumstances to defend herself, declared M. Cajander, Finnish Prime Minister in a Broadcast speech to-night. He took strong exception to both the main Soviet demands.

ASSURANCE TO RUSSIA

HELSINKI, Nov. 4.

Referring to the proposed cession of Finnish territory on Karelian Isthumus, M. Cajander said that the Soviet purpose in making Leningrad invulnerable could not be achieved at the expense of Finland's security and the Soviet's concern at the position of certain islands as well as the close proximity of the Finnish frontier to Leningrad did not justify the proposal to push back the Finnish frontier or demilitarise the fortifications there.

Finland must consider her own defences.

M. Cajander described the proposal to create a Soviet Naval Base on Finnish territory at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland as inconsistent with Finland's integrity and independence. Moreover, the territory offered by the Russians in exchange, though extensive, was strategically valueless. Thus, Finland's standpoint was directly opposed to that of the Soviet.

He emphasised, Finland's desire to lead her own national life at peace with everyone and assured the Russians that Finland would never allow herself to be used as "the springboard for anti-Soviet aggression", but Finland could not yield anything likely to jeopardise her neutrality or countenance anything which endangered her future co-operation with the Scandinavian states.

M. Cajander denied the Soviet suggestion that pressure had been brought to bear on Finland by other powers.—Reuter.

FINLAND'S FATE AND BERLIN'S ANXIETY

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 5.

Political circles in Berlin are anxious for Finland's fate and are tensely awaiting the outcome of the Soviet-Finnish negotiations, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet".

The recent article in the "Pravda" is taken as an evidence that the Soviet are determined to profit by the situation and extend its power.

Yet, the Nazis believe that it is not too late to reach a peaceful settlement.

"Pravda" article is regarded in Berlin solely as a tactical move. It is considered that the Soviet demand for cession of the Finnish Port of Hango is the main point of difference and that the Soviet Security could similarly be assured, if Finland conceded the island of Uto, east of Aaland islands.

The correspondent adds, that the Soviet war on Finland would cause grief in Germany but German friends in Finland are obliged to preserve passive silence.—Reuter.

KREMLIN TALKS

HELSINKI, Nov. 4.

A Foreign Office communique stated that the talk at the Kremlin this evening "proceeded in an amicable atmosphere."

M. Stalin, M. Molotov, M. Paasakivi and M. Tanner were present.

A detailed report is being sent to Helsinki for the consideration of the Finnish Government and later, fresh instructions would be sent to the Finnish delegates.—Reuter.

Russia Considers Finland's Reply

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Finland's reply to Russian demands was discussed at the Kremlin till an early hour this morning. So far no Soviet reply has been given, but, messages from Moscow state that negotiations are expected to continue today.—Reuter.

100 P. C. Fulfilment Of Demands Unexpected

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.

The versions of M. Erkko's interview reaching here from Helsinki include the statement that "the Russians cannot expect hundred per cent. fulfilment of their demands. Some things we cannot discuss, and we cannot wait indefinitely for a reply. If this is not forthcoming shortly, the Finnish delegation will return".—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

I'M GLAD THEY SHOT WADE, BUT NOW I-I FEEL SORRY..... WHY DON'T THEY HURRY? WE'VE GOT TO GET OUT OF HERE!
WADE!
SORRY, MAGDA! YOU'RE GETTING OUT THE WAY THEY DID -- UNDER POLICE ESCORT!
BUT IT CAN'T BE YOU!
THAT WAS THE POLICE, NOT JAGGER..... COME ON!
STAND BACK!! YOU'RE NOT TAKING ME!
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